

THE MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE NEWS LETTER

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MARY HUNT

"The qualitative must become our standard . . ."

Subjects and Predicates

Anti-bellum

To many members of the Administration and faculty the most disturbing element on the campus during the past two years has been a failure of students to see realistically the portents of World War II as it may all too soon affect this country and the future. Undergraduates in all honesty to themselves have been trying to argue the case out. The change in thought which the country at large has undergone has had its facsimile here. Viewpoint and spirit have so rapidly about-faced during the spring that the College is seriously concerned about filling men's dormitories next year because so many will have volunteered for service.

The reluctance of students to see things as their elders see them has been looked upon as something entirely new on the Middlebury campus, but that is far from the case. The closest that international combat ever approached Middlebury physically was during the War of 1812—a matter of ten or fifteen miles—and probably no student group ever talked louder against the evils of war than they did during that struggle with England. Moreover they were every bit as suspicious of the European maneuvers of Napoleon as they were of the British—and as we are of Hitler today. Presumably Napoleon's spies—his fifth column—were in every New England hamlet, ready to take over America as soon as Europe was subdued. Students gave voice to their sentiments in the weekly debating societies—the forerunners of present fraternities. The questions they argued among themselves in Philadelphian and Philomathesian meetings were quite the same as those turned over during 1940 and 1941. Does the honor or interest of the United States require a war with England or any other power? The answer was *no*. Is an expansion of territory either in Canada or South America compatible with the best interest of the country? The answer was *no*. Are you in sympathy with the American experiment in republican government? Yes. Should loyalty to country supersede love of family? Yes. They debated and rede-

bated the question of compulsory military training and ordinarily the negative won out.

Propaganda was on their minds too, though they phrased it differently and even more harshly: "Has the licentiousness of the press been more injurious to the morals of society than war?" "Is hatred a stronger passion than love?" "Is mankind totally depraved?"

Nevertheless, when word came that British warships had appeared in Lake Champlain, students were among the mob of Vermont Volunteers who marched to Vergennes to defend the American fleet anchored there.

The situation preceding the first World War was not very different. "Patriotism has been made the excuse for foolish aggression and senseless fears," maintained the *Campus* five months after the war started. "The hideous fallacy of military force pre-

venting a war should, by the events of the last five months be forever driven from the human mind. Peace does not come from bayonets or from bullets. Their children are rapine and murder. Bankruptcy and explosion can only follow. . . . College men are not mere bystanders; they are vitally concerned and they comprise a large part of the pawns that the militarists would sacrifice."

But two years later the tone was reversed: "At this time when the United States is facing a critical situation and when there seems to be a grave possibility that her citizens may be called into her service, each man is coming to realize his own responsibility to his nation, her principles and her institutions."

It is expected that similar editorials keyed to the 1941 situation will begin to make their appearance early in the fall.

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Philanthropy

From the Executive Vice-president of Macy's and a member of the class of 1920 comes the most notable example of intercollegiate good will that has been recorded in the Green Mountain state in decades. Dr. Thomas, former president of Middlebury, received the following letter last winter with a check for \$100:

"MY DEAR PREXY:

I have just learned that you are trying to build a bigger and better Norwich and, believe me, I know of no one who can do the job, if you can't.

At this time, with the need we have for trained officers and engineers, a strong Norwich is sorely needed, so more power to you.

Like a great many other Middlebury men, I will always have a deep feeling of affection for you because of the guidance and inspirational leadership you gave us as undergraduates. It is because of this and the friendly feeling I have always had toward the soldier college at Northfield, with which we have had many a tough scrap on our athletic fields, that I am enclosing a small contribution toward a building at Norwich.

I have the greatest faith that you will be successful in your undertaking. With all sincere good wishes, I am

Faithfully yours,
JOSEPH P. KASPER



Merry Christmas, 1917

HUBAN

Latin Clean-Up

No one seems to have a very accurate idea of how long Old Chapel 6 has been the Latin room. Most living alumni who studied Latin (and everyone had to until a few years ago) have spent long uneasy hours over Cicero and Horace in that spacious second-floor room. But with the turn of the semester last February, Latin left Old Chapel. The classical maps, the plaster casts of the Roman great, the reproductions of pre-Mussolini architecture came down from the walls and from the adjoining office, and were removed to Munroe. Just before the Ides of March the wreckers penetrated to the accumulations of Latin-lore in a cupboard adjoining the inside office. Documentary biographies of both Professor Sanford and Professor White were there: books, papers, student manuscripts, relics of the Latin play of 1900, half a ton of programs and libretti from that famous production. The janitors were instructed to dispose of the accumulation. Then all that remained was an impressive mass of material labeled "War Service Records." Alumni of the first World War generation will recall that Professor Sanford chaired this War Service Committee as well as the Latin Department. For over two decades the records had been gathering dust unexplored. A little browsing revealed that there was an invaluable collegiate history of the War in the hundreds of letters to and from training camps and the front.

But the biggest find in the cupboard was one of the wooden Christmas gift boxes which were sent over seas by the thousands during the War to dough-boys. Possibly there isn't another left intact in the country as reminder of

that homely philanthropy. An inscription on the outside in Professor Sanford's blue pencil told the story: "This box was sent out in November 1917, with many others, to a Middlebury soldier in France. The others presumably reached their addressees, but this one was returned several months later."

Inside, just as they were packed in that fateful November, were a half-pound box of candy, "A Vermonter's Merrie Christmas from Wilfred E. Davison," another with Myron R. Sanford's "Merry Christmas" attached; a pack of "Hornet Playing Cards" from Everett Skillings, "Dromedary Golden Dates" from Raymond H. White, packages of Spearmint chewing gum, Durham tobacco, and cigarette paper, a can of tobacco, and the inevitable pad of writing paper and a pencil.

The outside of the box is covered with mementos of the round-trip. Testimonials to the efforts of civilian and army postal clerks to aid the Middlebury Santas are the interlineations on the original address: "107th N.Y. Infantry HeadQ Co c/o Postmaster NY City," Spartansburg Camp Wadsworth S.C., "Not 165th Inf.," "Not NY PM," "Commanding Officer, Pier of Embarkation, Hoboken New Jersey." If the package missed the boat, it did not escape the pencil of a rugged individualist who some-

where en route affixed his credo to a side of the box: "Boy I'm a Free Born child of civilization I've traveled from the Rock Bound Coast of Maine to the sunkist sands of California What I am today I'll be tomorrow what I am tomorrow I'll be today. Born on a farm Raised in town Drilled in France and Germany Bound. Signed From the seven mysteries of the Marine Corps King the Mechanic"

The box went to the Middleburian room in the Library along with the other war treasures and, as if the paradox had been planned, that very day recruiting officers moved into vacated Room 6 to sign on students for World War II.

Chess

With a febrile ardor for intellectual combat, members of the Middlebury faculty for two years have been jousting, over their chess tables, in weekly sessions. Eager to bring a little expert counsel into their midst and to discover just how good they were, early in the spring they extended invitations to all State chess enthusiasts and Dr. M. I. A. Horowitz, runner-up for national champion, to come on over to the campus and take them on. They came. Dr. Horowitz won—playing sixteen games simultaneously. The last two players to resign their games were a farmer from the other side of the mountain, and Dr. S. S. Eddy Jr., '27.



Faculty Checkmated

HUBAN

Memorial

As an invitation to learning in the old tradition, three hundred volumes of standard classical authors such as Aristotle, Horace, Plato, and Plutarch, mostly in Greek or Latin, have been added to the shelves of the Browsing Room in the Library. Almost as important to Middlebury as the books themselves is the sentiment that goes with them; all have a handsome bookplate: "From the Library of William Sargent Burrage, Professor of Greek 1903-1939." These are volumes, many of them dog-eared with use, which Professor Burrage lived with during the thirty-six years he taught at Middlebury. Permanently placed in a special corner of the Library, they will stand as the most fitting kind of memorial to one of the greatest teachers whom Middlebury students were ever privileged to know.

From the Home Front

Rare indeed is the man or woman whose life still remains completely unaffected by war and portents of war. Middlebury graduates already in the thick of things are, however, sufficiently uncommon to warrant a quote from a letter to E. J. Wiley, written by Bertel Nylan, '30:

Still with duPont, I'm to assume the role of chief acid supervisor in the government smokeless powder plant at Charlestown, Indiana. I'm a bit awed at the magnitude of the work down here and thrilled at the same time with the workmanlike manner in which my company is tackling the job. Picture 23,000 construction men climbing over seventy-nine million dollars worth of defense apparatus and you have an initial conception of the scale of our undertaking. At quitting time one is strangely reminded of the spectacle seen when a full capacity crowd leaves the Yale Bowl. Someone has named it the Gargantua of U. S. defense and the word is singularly apt.

We're all a bit proud to be here and know that if the spirit exemplified by the men is typical of the country all will be well.

To the Ladies

As change must to all campuses, it comes next fall to Middlebury. By vote of the Trustees, bowing to the force of circumstance, Hepburn Hall becomes, temporarily, a woman's dormitory.

Anticipation of decreased enrollment among the men—which Middlebury shares with men's colleges throughout the nation—and of a corresponding increase in feminine freshmen made some such readjustment advisable. Gifford Hall, so recently dedicated "for boys," could not in good faith be turned over to the women's college; neither Starr nor Painter would readily lend itself architecturally to the necessary adaptations.

However it may effect the tradition of segregation, the change marks the improvement of dormitory facilities

for women students: Hillside and Hillcrest cottages are to be closed. Moreover, it staves off the lowering of academic standards, the inevitable result of any attempt to fill the existing men's dormitories to capacity during the emergency.

Starr Hall is to be refurbished during the summer and reopened to men.

The *Campus* editorial seems to reflect the undergraduate attitude: "If this is the worst inconvenience that we will have to put up with during the next few years, we may consider ourselves fortunate."

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

(Daylight Saving Time)

Thursday, June 12th

9:00 p.m. Senior Ball, High School Gymnasium

Friday, June 13th

2:00 p.m. Registration, Starr Library

8:15 p.m. "Gold in the Hills," Playhouse

Saturday, June 14th

9:00 a.m. Trustees' Meeting

9:30 a.m. Class Day Exercises

10:30 a.m. Alumni Council, Munroe Hall Auditorium (open meeting)

11:00 a.m. Alumnae Association, Forest Hall, East

12:30 p.m. Barbecue

4:00-6:00 p.m. Reception on the lawn of the President's Home

6:00 p.m. Class Reunion Dinners

8:15 p.m. "Gold in the Hills," Playhouse

9:00 p.m. Alumni Informal Dance, Gymnasium

Sunday, June 15th

9:00 a.m. Alumnae Breakfast

10:45 a.m. Baccalaureate Service

12:30 p.m. Phi Beta Kappa Dinner

3:00 p.m. Sorority Reunions

5:00 p.m. Twilight Musicales, Mead Chapel

7:30 p.m. Step Singing, Arcade of Forest Hall

8:15 p.m. Informal Reading, Abernethy Library

Monday, June 16th

10:30 a.m. Commencement Exercises, Speaker, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States

Fraternity reunions to be scheduled

Sports Scores

BASEBALL

		Opp.	Midd.
April	17 Trinity	6	4
	18 Springfield	12	2
	19 Wesleyan	12	4
	25 Williams	4	5
	30 R.P.I.	10	0
May	2 St. Lawrence	6	0
	3 Clarkson	4	3
	7 St. Michael's	9	7
	8 Colby	Cancelled	
	10 Vermont	6	0
	12 St. Lawrence	4	0
	15 Vermont	6	3
	16 Springfield	9	6
	17 Norwich	Cancelled	
	21 St. Michael's	9	0
	24 Norwich	Cancelled	

TRACK

April	19 Union	43	83
	26 R.P.I.	56	70
May	3 Williams	87½	47½
	10 Vermont	74½	60½
	17 E.I.C.A.A.	Finished	7th

TENNIS

April	25 Amherst	8	1
	26 Wesleyan	7	2
May	3 R.P.I.	3	6
	9 Colgate	Cancelled	
	10 St. Lawrence	5	4
	13 Colby	4	5
	15 Vermont	3	6
	17 Norwich	Cancelled	
	20 St. Michael's	0	6
	22 Vermont	4	5
	27 St. Michael's	Cancelled	

GOLF

April	29 Union	2½	3½
	30 Colgate	6	0
May	10 Middlebury Country Club	4½	1½
	12 Colby	1½	4½
	14 Union	2	4
	19 Norwich	3½	2½
	21 Norwich	2½	3½
	24 Rutland Country Club	1½	7½

A Word to the Alumni

The appearance in the metropolitan papers of the plan of some colleges to streamline their curriculum to enable students to complete their work for the bachelor's degree before being drafted, has called wide popular attention to a problem which has been actively in the minds of college officers ever since the draft was planned.

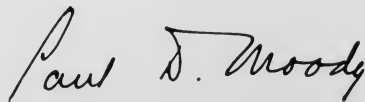
Up to this writing the applications have remained at this college only slightly below normal, and have not as yet justified the anticipation that there would be a *large* falling off. Most of the representatives of other colleges with whom we have been in contact seem to feel as we have felt, that applications would diminish in number. Loss in enrollment has been anticipated more in the upper classes. At Middlebury the quality of the applications has offset somewhat any decline, and on May 15th of this year we had selected 147 men out of 240 applications. We deliberately plan to take as many as we can *without impairing our self-imposed standards*. This is to allow for the inevitable shrinkage between acceptance and actual admissions in September, and the growing tendency to volunteer without waiting for the draft.

The colleges we have consulted estimate a decrease of from five to twenty percent of total enrollment of men. They frankly admit this is guess work as we have no equivalent experience to serve as a basis for comparison or estimate. The fact that Middlebury is co-educational in effect, whatever it is in name, allows us to provide for the possibility of anticipated decrease. If this is done, the balance between the numbers of the men and the women will be more nearly equal.

More than in any other period, war is becoming more and more in need of scientifically prepared men, especially in chemistry. And in chemistry and in physics, and in mathematics, the colleges can do a patriotic service in preparing men both to serve and to teach in these fields. Men now engaged in these subjects intelligently and productively may justifiably be considered as essentially employed. For that reason we hope to broaden and strengthen these departments as a service the College can render to national defense.

The draft itself, as planned at present, has elements of uncertainty and at any moment the whole situation may change in such a way as to give a tremendous impetus to enlistment, voluntary or otherwise. And should matters remain in status quo, men will be returning in numbers to civilian life in October. Frankly, we do not anticipate this, and even less any affect it might have on college enrollments. The probably ever-increasing openings at attractive wages in the defense industries may affect college enrollment adversely. On the other hand, many improved incomes may offset this. It is a very perplexing gamble and no one is wise enough to possess all the answers.

There is no sense in denying that for every college, this is a perplexing time. No one can be complacent or rest on his oars. Alumni can consider it a patriotic service if they do their share to maintain the slogan "Business as Usual." Middlebury always wants and always will, the best type of men for students. Its need, like that of every other college, is unusual just now, and loyalty to a worthy Alma Mater and patriotic service are in this case in harmony.



President

Twenty Years A-Growing

By W. STORRS LEE

THE ARMISTICE of World War I was a little less than three years old. Major Paul D. Moody, senior chaplain of the A.E.F., had been back from Europe only two years and those two years had been spent at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York. Then one day in the early summer of 1921, James M. Gifford made an entirely unexpected appointment with him and casually popped the question: Would he care to accept the presidency of Middlebury College?

Something of the spirit in which he answered that invitation was revealed in an opening address in Mead Chapel the September following, when his future students were first exposed to the new President's educational philosophy and platform. These paragraphs stood out in their minds: "Our aim will be not to turn out numbers but men, to make Middlebury synonymous with the best in appreciation, service, character. . . . It is not our hope to grow large. We want only as many students as we can really benefit. . . . The qualitative must become our standard rather than the quantitative, not only in students but in what we offer them."

During the twenty years since that address was made President Moody has been at his desk on the third floor of Old Chapel almost daily,

with only two "leaves": a brief trip to Europe in 1929 and a very long trip to Washington during 1940-1941. But anyone familiar with the workings of a college president's office knows that even during such "leaves," the titular head is not relieved of all the responsibilities. Between the rush of events in Washington and Middlebury, it probably hasn't once occurred to him that Commencement 1941 completes his twentieth year as Prexy, but despite his reluctance to pause at milestones, it is time to halt for a moment and look back over the distance covered. How has the original quality versus quantity thesis withstood the jolts of the road?

In that first Chapel address President Moody failed altogether to mention one corollary of the qualitative idea. Out of modesty it may not have occurred to him, but it was as true then as it is true now that in any college where quality is stressed, quantity in quality is likely to follow. Once word gets about that high standards are being cultivated, one doesn't need to worry seriously about the market. There will be lean seasons and full seasons, but in the long run quality sells itself. And the figures bear out the facts for Middlebury. In the twelve decades preceding President Moody's arrival, less than



Middlebury College, 1921

four thousand students had registered at Middlebury: in the two decades of his administration over four thousand five hundred have been enrolled. From 1802-1921, 2499 had received baccalaureate degrees;—Commencement this June will bring the number of degrees for the past twenty years to a total of over 2600.

Alumni of the '80's and '90's will of course protest that regardless of who was at the helm, nineteenth century liberal arts education was far superior to that of the twentieth century. Latin is going, Greek is practically gone, requirements in mathematics aren't the same, utility education has edged out the old traditions. But the protest isn't entirely apropos or fair. Education has to be justified in terms of current civilization—at least that is the view that has been forced upon us. So if comparisons are to be made, Middlebury standards have to be set up against contemporary standards of other colleges to make conclusions valid.

The fact that Middlebury is on the rosters of the outstanding accrediting boards including the Approved List of the Association of American Universities, that it ranks close to the top among nearly 400 colleges which give the American Council Psychological Examination, that it is one of the exclusive group of eleven colleges to which the M.I.T. plan is available, and that it was the only eastern college of its type to be chosen to participate in the study of teacher-education by the Commission of Teacher-Education, furnishes ample evidence of the stature Middlebury has attained during the past decades. The advance in quality education has at least kept pace with advances in quantity.

The critics haven't yet decided whether adding courses to the curriculum of a liberal arts college is or isn't a step in the right direction. But while the critics have been trying to reach a conclusion, Middlebury has been adding subjects almost as fast as other colleges. As an indication of the comparative breadth of the curriculum, undergraduates now have seventy-five more courses to choose from than they had in 1921. The department of Contemporary Civilization arrived in 1922, American Literature and Drama and Public Speaking in 1923, then Sociology and Italian two years later; but the bulk of the additions in courses has been made in the old departments. Miss Bristol's figures

show that twice as many students are enrolled in Political Science now as were registered two decades ago, that the percentage enrollment in German has doubled, that a slightly larger percentage of students take mathematics now than did in the days when the subject was compulsory for Freshmen in President Moody's first year; that, on the other hand, a tenth as many now elect Latin, and Biology and Physics have less than half the popularity of 1921. But the figures defy the drawing of inferences. If the enrollments were presented in graph form the lines would see-saw up and down, baffling anyone who thought he could squeeze conclusions from them. The ratio of teachers to students was one to twelve in 1921 and is still one to twelve. Undergraduate men average six months younger than they did twenty years ago and while you are trying to puzzle that one out, you are informed that the women average eight months older. Forty percent of the students came from Vermont in 1921, and only seventeen percent this year. A good percentage technician can make isolated figures prove about what he wants them to, but once a diversified assortment is compiled, the contradictions add up to nothing in favor of an educational point to be proved.

The figures and graphs are interesting; they indicate change and growth, occasionally reflect shifts in national, social trends, but the only thing they can be made to prove incontrovertibly is that Middlebury has never been allowed to settle into a period of stagnancy. And that is about as high praise as any college or college president can hope to receive. The spirit of inquiry and experiment is essential to the advancement of any college, and President Moody has seen to it that such a spirit remained vital.

That men, not buildings, make a college, is a platitude critics of education have constantly reiterated down the years, but even the harshest of the critics have to admit that ample quarters facilitate the educational process. There has to be a common sense compromise.

Middlebury hasn't indulged in any revolutionary building sprees, sky scraping, or display of pretty architecture for the sake of the Gothic, Romanesque, or Empire, but stone by stone during the two decades, new accommodations have been built as the need for them became imperative: the Château (\$183,000) and Music

Studios (\$31,000) in 1925, Porter Hospital and Nurse's Home (\$300,000) from 1925 to 1929, Starr Library Wings (\$128,000) in 1928, Forest Hall (\$358,000) in 1936, the Observatory (\$2,000) and Painter Hall Reconstruction (\$75,000) in 1937, Gifford Hall (\$310,000) and Munroe Hall (\$151,000) this year. From both the architect's and the educator's point of view all of this building has been strictly functional, to fit the character of Middlebury and its modest design for education. And while the masons and carpenters have been busy, the matter of endowment has not been lost sight of. Permanent endowment funds have been more than doubled and total assets jumped from approximately \$2,800,000 to almost \$7,000,000.

The very year that President Moody arrived he was confronted with a Million Dollar Drive. Alumni have never been told that the revenue from that drive has been accumulating all these twenty years and now amounts to \$1,400,000. And in addition to that, the period has yielded another half million in legacies and gifts from income-bearing endowment. The need for this new endowment is obvious when one realizes that the cost of educating a student has advanced nearly a third in twenty years. But the College is by no means entirely responsible for this advance. Standards of institutional living have changed appreciably throughout the country; faculty salaries have been increased; average dormitory quarters of 1921 would hardly stand comparison with average dormitory facilities of 1941; laboratory courses require more and better equipment than they did; education, as well as the fixings, has changed in quality, type, and breadth, and it costs more.

How twenty years can affect the teaching personnel of a college is seen in the fact that only ten professors who attended Dr. Thomas's last faculty meeting are still attached to the active staff this June: Coach Brown, Professors Cady, Howard, Cline, Longwell, L. R. Perkins, Skillings, Swett, Voter, and White. Approximately two hundred different men and women have been on the teaching and administrative faculty since 1921 but only the ten professors and Dean Ross, Miss Bristol, and Mr. Wiley, on the administrative staff, remain—this in spite of the fact that there was a total of fifty staff members in 1921 and now there are eighty.

Developments in alumni activities have kept pace with changes on the campus. The Alumni Association, dating back to 1824, was reorganized with provision for a Council, class and regional representation; alumni trustees were given a place on the Board of Trustees; new regional associations were started in Springfield, Philadelphia, Washington, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwaukee; a system of quinquennial reunions was devised; annual Homecomings were inaugurated; the Alumni Fund and drives for specific financial objectives were organized; the quarterly *News Letter*, a General Catalogue, and Directories published.

Probably the most astonishing comparison that could be made between 1921 and 1941 is in the women's college. Here physical changes tell little of the story. Pearsons Hall, Hillside, and the remodeled farmhouse known as Battell Cottage were the only structures on the women's campus twenty years ago. Now there is massive Forest Hall, the Recitation Building, the Music Studios, and the Château, but these buildings give little indication of the transformation the women's college has undergone. Until relatively few years ago women students were co-eds, more or less accepted in an appendage of the men's college. Legally, as long ago as 1902, they were members of a separate college, but the law meant little. Beginning in 1931, they were definitely members of their own institution, the Women's College of Middlebury, and degrees were conferred accordingly. In most institutions with an arrangement of this sort, the women still remain secondary to the men, but that is far from the case here. Probably in no other college in the country where women and men tread the same campus walks is there the same spirit of equality in social and educational prerogatives. Of course the women get better Phi Beta Kappa grades, but when such comparisons have to be made, men are always ready to resign themselves to that sort of inferiority.

The popularity which the Women's College of Middlebury has won is best seen in the records of the Admissions Office: for every student that can be admitted some four or five have to be turned down. This ratio has been building up rapidly in the past decade and a half, and a few of the changes which are responsible for this

popularity are the organization and reorganization of the Women's Advisory Board, a separate faculty Committee on Admissions appointed in 1935, appointment of an Alumnae Secretary in 1937, and the organization of an Alumnae Association fully as active as that of the men's college, the opening of buildings like the Homestead as a practice house for students in Home Economics and the Jewett Wilcox House as a cooperative house, the Château for women wishing to specialize in French, the Infirmary with a resident registered nurse, even the Marion L. Young Memorial Cabin in Ripton, and most important of all, Forest Hall.

Back in 1932, among twenty-two New England colleges, statistics were taken which indicated that Middlebury had more extra-curricular organizations in relation to the enrollment than any other college investigated. Such a record may be as much against a college as for it, but the past decade has shaken down—and shaken out—a great many of these clubs. Where, for instance, there used to be a men's Glee Club, a women's Glee Club, a freshman Choir, and a regular Choir all competing for the time of voice students, these have at last been compressed into one organization—without any doubt the best choral group Middlebury ever had and one of the best in the country. The orchestra isn't as big as it used to be but it is far better. The roster of six or eight honorary societies has been narrowed down to three: Waubanakee, Blue Key, and

Mortar Board. Student government in both colleges has been completely reorganized more in line with the New England democratic tradition. The Blue Baboon is gone, the Saxonian is gone, and an excellent English Department journal substituted. The trend is toward organizations with serious academic purpose, organizations that supplement the curriculum rather than organizations which had no excuse for being except to have everybody belonging to something.

Among all the lists of extra-curricular activities, the record in men's sports is the most gratifying. The aim has been to get more students interested as participants rather than as spectators. The fact that over ninety percent of the men are in some type of competitive sport speaks for the success of the aim. A whole new program of intramural competition has been introduced, and a greatly increased program of intercollegiate competition: cross country in 1921, hockey in 1922, freshman football in 1923, skiing in 1926, freshman cross country in 1927, golf in 1928, relay in 1934, freshman basketball, freshman hockey, and fencing in 1939. And for those looking for State championships, there have been eight in football (with two ties) and fifteen in track.

The library is as good a key as any department to college changes over a long period and here the figures speak with eloquence. In 1921 there were approximately [Continued on page 17]



Middlebury College, 1941

GEORGE N. LATHROP



Gove

Models Have Ears

By ROBERT DAVIS

ART has come to the town of Middlebury. If not in a florid way, at least sincerely, painstakingly, and under capable instruction. On Tuesday evenings, in the garret of Ilsley Library, those who wield the brush and the pastel crayon, who squint the eye and torment plasticine with darning needles, assemble under the name of the Local Art Group of Middlebury. The date of their initial exhibition has not as yet been fixed, but already they taste the reward of the true artist, in having a huge amount of enjoyment, and in being conscious of undeniable progress.

Tuesday's model is usually imported from civilian ranks, to prevent feuds among the members of the League. The model is allowed to opt between a tiger skin, a beautyrest, and a chair. He is assigned a spot upon the opposite wall, from which his gaze is not to flicker during the ensuing two hours. The person who accepts an invitation to pose for the Group is recommended to pack his vanity in an old kit bag, and smile. Once seated, he must, even though he dislodge a suspender button.

Strong reflectors aimed upon his eyeballs induce drowsiness upon the part of the model. As he floats into a contented coma, casual, whispered compliments titivate his fancy. The professional analysis of his countenance comes later, after the class has arranged its gear in a semicircle around the visitor's pedestal. A sweet young

thing, as she whittles her pencils, gurgles: "What luck! This will be duck soup. We've never had a chinless one before."

Introductory babble subsides. Gum is stuck under the chairs. The instructress, unarmed, moves freely among her students, stimulating them to discover peculiarities among the features of the evening's guest. The lips of the model curl dreamily under the spotlights. It is nice to be appreciated like this—in detail. Perhaps he has been underestimating the symphony of his appearance. As the instructress makes discoveries she announces them in ringing tones.

"Yes, Mrs. Caswell, the back of his head is flat. It wouldn't seem so flat if he had hair. But you cannot draw the hair that isn't there, can you?"

"No, I don't think that he is holding anything in his mouth. You simply don't recognize it. It is the first time that you have seen it shut."

"It is what is known to the profession as a raisin bread complexion."

"Don't be discouraged, Mamie. Those retreating, piggy eyes are always the most difficult to draw."

"No, Mrs. Voter, when you are drawing a profile, you cannot draw the other eye by going across the room."

"One wing of his nose—the purple one—is slightly out of alignment."

"Your fault, Mrs. Fritz, is with your base line. Draw a straight line from the roll of fat on his collar to the lowest roll of fat under his chin. [Continued on page 18]

Boorn Murder Mystery

By ALLEN R. STURTEVANT, *Honorary LL.D.*, '40

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE plays an important part in the daily life of man. From facts which come to his attention he makes conclusions as to the existence of other facts. While looking out of his window at the approach of evening he may see the street lights suddenly begin to glow and from this fact he may infer that some person has at that time closed a switch somewhere in the light circuit, thus connecting the lamps in the street with the necessary source of electrical power. This conclusion may be correct or it may be that the switch has been closed by an automatic time clock. How much force certain known facts will have in raising an inference as to the existence of some other fact depends largely upon the circumstances and the knowledge and experience of those who are making the deduction.

Circumstantial evidence often plays a large part in the trial of criminal cases in our courts. This must necessarily be so since when a person commits a crime he usually tries to see to it that there are no eye witnesses to observe his conduct. It follows that if a person could not be convicted upon circumstantial evidence many crimes would go unpunished.

The law, however, recognizes that the reliance upon circumstantial evidence alone may lead to incorrect results and for this reason there are many rules to be kept in mind in the application of this class of evidence. Many of these rules appear to the layman to be without reasonable foundation and calculated to give to one accused of the commission of a crime an advantage in his trial to which he is not fairly entitled.

One of the best, or maybe the very best, and most famous case illustrating the dangers of circumstantial evidence is a Vermont case known as the Boorn Murder Mystery. Professor Wigmore has given this case attention in his work on evidence. A report of it may be found in the American State Trial Series and it also has a place in general literature. Wilkie Collins based his novel, "The Dead Alive," upon it. Lucius Manlius Sargeant in his work, "Dealings With the Dead," published in Boston in 1856, devoted several chapters to the Boorn case. Mr.

Edmund Pearson has written a brief account of it under the title of "Uncle Amos Dreams a Dream" in his "Studies in Murder." Chief Justice Sherman R. Moulton of the Vermont Supreme Court in 1937 published a full account of the case and it is from this last mentioned work that most of the facts here set forth are taken.

Nathaniel Boorn of Swanzey, Massachusetts, had five sons, Francis (of whom little is known), Barney, Jared, Amos, and Nathaniel, Jr. In 1788, the Boorn family came to Manchester, Vermont, to make their home. At that time the younger Boorns were in their twenties or early thirties and the family settled in the westerly part of the town flanked by Mount Equinox on the west and bounded easterly by the Battenkill River in the southwesterly part of Vermont. Boorn Brook in the westerly part of the town doubtless takes its name from the settlement of the family in this section.

Barney was a farmer and butcher, Amos and Jared were farmers, and Nathaniel was a mechanic. At Manchester they built their homes and raised their families. The house of Amos was burned in 1926 but that of Barney still stands, with some recent additions, it is true, the original structure well preserved.

Barney married a young woman named Elizabeth Lewis. They had five children, Rachel, John, Jesse, Sally, and Stephen. These children grew up in a rather rough atmosphere. There was much drinking in that vicinity and religion appears to have been at a low ebb. As the children matured, each acquired a reputation of being headstrong and rather lawless. Sally was married to Russell Colvin and they with their two children, Lewis and Rufus, lived with her father, Barney. Jesse and Stephen appear to have had no land of their own but supported their families by doing day-work for other farmers in the neighborhood. They resented the fact that Sally and Colvin were permitted to live at their father's house while they were obliged to live elsewhere. That Jesse and Stephen were not on good terms with Colvin was a matter of common knowledge.

On May 10, 1812, Colvin disappeared. He was last seen on that day picking stones in a field with Jesse and Stephen. Lewis Colvin, then about ten years of age, was also seen in the field during a part of the time the men were at work there. Mrs. Colvin was away on a visit at the time and when she returned five days later and found her husband had gone she accepted the situation and continued to make her home with her father. Colvin had been away before for rather extended trips but had taken his favorite son, Lewis, with him. This time Lewis was left at home. The War of 1812 was going on at the time, others from town had enlisted in the army, and it was assumed for a time that Colvin had probably done likewise.

Three years passed without any word from Colvin. Surely if he were alive some word would have been received from him by this time. In 1815, Sally found herself to be with child and not wishing to impose upon her father the expense of her approaching confinement she sought the advice of Squire Hitchcock, a local lawyer. To her surprise she learned that as she was a married woman (as she supposed), she could not "swear the child" upon anyone while she had a living husband. Sally and her child might become a public expense; and so the matter of Colvin's disappearance and whether he was living or dead became a matter of public interest. It was known that there had been quarrels between Colvin, Stephen, and Jesse. The brothers stated to Sally that they knew that Colvin was dead and that she was at liberty to "swear the child" on its putative father. Sally repeated what her brothers had told her as to this matter and the brothers were heard to say that Colvin had gone to hell and they had put him where "potatoes would not freeze." It was now also recalled that Stephen had publicly expressed the wish that both Colvin and his sister Sally were dead and that he would kick them both to hell if he burned his legs in doing so. While the matter was a constant subject of discussion in the town, it was not until 1819 that anything happened to bring real action in the case.

A log heap at Barney Boorn's place had been set on fire and in March, 1819, one of his barns burned. With interest at a high pitch these incidents were considered suspicious. It was thought by several that the body of Colvin had

been hidden in one or the other of these places and that the fires were for the purpose of removing traces of it. It was also now recalled that in 1817 or earlier some children had found an old hat near where Colvin had been last seen in town. While this hat was decayed from exposure to the weather, enough of it remained so that it could be identified by several as Colvin's hat.

It was in the spring of 1819 that something happened which served to change the public mind from strong suspicion to a certainty that Jesse and Stephen Boorn had murdered their brother-in-law, Colvin. Amos Boorn, who we are told was a man of "unimpeachable character," dreamed one night that Russell Colvin appeared at his bedside, told him that he, Colvin, had been murdered and asked him to follow and be shown the place where the body had been concealed. This place turned out to be a certain old cellar hole located in the field where Colvin had last been seen picking up stones with the Boorn brothers. Amos was much impressed by his dream and in the morning related it to his neighbors.

The cellar hole was at once excavated and a button, a jack-knife, several animal bones, and pieces of broken crockery were found. The button and knife were taken to Colvin's wife and she was asked to describe the buttons on Colvin's clothing at the time he disappeared. She described the buttons on his coat as having a certain floral design and also described the knife. The button was cleaned and found to correspond with the description given by Mrs. Colvin and the knife was also identified by her and several others as having belonged to Russell Colvin.

This event was closely followed by another discovery. A small boy and his dog happened to pass near the house of Barney Boorn. The dog ran to an old stump and dug about its roots in an eager and excited manner. The boy was not able to call the dog away from the old hollow stump and apparently the dog was trying to call the boy's attention to something he had found. Upon examination the boy found that the dog had dug up several bones seemingly charred by fire. He reported the incident, and upon further investigation two toe- or thumb-nails, one of which appeared to be human, were found in the cavity. It was at once concluded that at last the remains of the missing Colvin, [Continued on page 17]



1929-Death Takes a Holiday-March, 1932*



-Three Faces East-March, 1933



1923-Man Who Married a Dumb Wife-Jan., 1934



1923-Everyman-Feb., 1935

Weybridge Street

Two years ago the Middlebury College Press published a documented brochure on the teaching and producing methods of amateur dramatics by V. Spencer Goodreds, Professor of Drama and Public Speaking. Among other cogent comments on the attitude in secondary schools and colleges toward student productions, Mr. Goodreds wrote, "the emphasis has been too much upon 'education in dramatics' as opposed to the healthier or more desired emphasis of 'dramatics in education'."

We asked Mr. Goodreds to produce evidence of the place of dramatics in Middlebury education. He met the challenge with a sheaf of programs and a heap of production photographs, thereby proving beyond reasonable doubt that Playhouse productions are an educative correlative. Classics such as "Everyman," "School for Scandal," and "Candida" are given to acquaint the students with the world's best dramatic literature, frequently with reference to the required reading of English 11. Other plays keep remarkable step with the strides of contemporary drama.

Middlebury reflections of the bright lights of Broadway provide no dim glow as each year sees the work of at least one modern playwright honored by the Playhouse. Indeed, in one instance Middlebury anticipated William Brady, presenting Maugham's "The Circle" before he put the play on Broadway with la Bankhead in the leading role.

There is no attempt to do every New York success as soon as it is released, but the careful selection is referred to the desire of students to see plays which, though not necessarily outstanding drama, are "good theatre," and to act in plays which, though not necessarily Dramatic Literature, provide parts and dialogues that they can get their teeth into. Says Mr. Goodreds, "Many contemporary plays are especially fine for training student actors and offer considerable appeal and challenge in connection with the other production phases."



1931-Pinafore-Feb., 1936

Street After Dark

The rimming photographs represent ten particularly toothsome productions of the past decade. The figures to the left show the date of the Broadway premiere or outstanding revival; those to the right, the Playhouse opening. The asterisks signify repeat performances in June. Veteran Middlebury first-nighters will doubtless cry out at obvious omissions: "The Glencairn Cycle," "Outward Bound," "Candida," "The Sorcerer," "George and Margaret," the revival of Anna Cora Mowatt's "Fashion." Nor does the selection recognize the many one-act plays presented as workshop projects in educational dramatics with major emphasis on the process.

From Mr. Goodreds' production notes:

Death Takes a Holiday—Middlebury, we believe, the first college in the East to do this production after it was released. An especially strong cast with Franklin Butler, Barbara West, and Frances Sargent in the important roles.

Three Faces East—One of the leading mystery war plays, dealing with the German and English Secret Service.

Man Who Married a Dumb Wife—An interesting project for costuming, scenery, and variety of acting and singing parts. 1933 Middlebury production with Eugene Hoyt, Barbara Lyons (Mrs. Jack Steele), and Richard Dempewolf.

Everyman—Considered one of the most artistic Playhouse productions. Staging, which included organ preludes and interludes, heightened value of its spiritual appeal.

Pinafore—First Gilbert and Sullivan production since organization of the Department. Especially memorable for Maggie Leach's singing of the arias. Best testimony on this production from Lansing Hammond, "Audience unruly in its demands for repeated encores."

School for Scandal—Marked a high point in student acting at Middlebury and artistic finish of production. Perhaps more better actors assembled at one time than ever before or since: Jennie-Belle Perry, Frances Russell, Herman Benner, James Miner, Ernest Carriere, Robert Leonard, Warren Rohrer, Frank Hobson, Stanley Sprague, Arthur Jamieson, Joy Rahr, Muriel Jones, and Mary Heckman. Genuine interest and esprit de corps manifested in the Playhouse activities and reflected in this production.

The Circle—Middlebury anticipated famous William Brady revival of 1938 with Bank head in lead, and repeat performance in June ran concurrently with Broadway production.

Room Service—Nothing exceeded this production for uproarious laughter and wholehearted fun by the audience. Cast enjoyed parts and gave a splendid performance.

Our Town—Marked another artistic milestone for the Playhouse. A satisfying and artistic production—genuine, sincere appreciation by both audience and cast.

Margin For Error—Timeliness helped appreciation by the student audience.



1921—*The Circle*—Feb., 1938*



1937—*Room Service*—Oct., 1938*



1937—*Our Town*—Nov., 1939*



1923—*School for Scandal*—March, 1937*



1939—*Margin for Error*—March, 1941

Stagecoach North to Middlebury

THE sesquicentennial celebration of Vermont's statehood is likely to bring forth a number of anniversary publications, but none will have the interest for Middlebury graduates that is offered by "Stagecoach North" by W. Storrs Lee, '28, which Macmillan is presenting on June 10. For the book reconstructs the intimate life of the village of Middlebury as typical of pioneer Vermont at the turn of the nineteenth century; and the College history is necessarily interwoven with the town's.

The first fifty years following Vermont's inclusion in the Union, from 1791 to 1841, saw the creation of the new way of life for America. To quote the Introduction: "A new Utopia was germinating; it was to flower and flourish: the world would take notice and shape itself in likeness." The settlers of the new state, mostly from Connecticut and Massachusetts, faced the arduous task of planting the seeds of the Utopia in the northern wilderness, of planting them deep and firmly to survive the rigorous inclemencies of a later skepticism as devastating as the long, hard winter. Mr. Lee's book, a well-documented survey of those first fifty years a-growing, probes deep into the daily lives of Great Great Grandfather and Great Great Grandmother and by inference—for it is never didactic—bears testimony to the bed-rock self-dependence which set the character of the state.

The book is not necessarily a brief for the isolationists: such could hardly have been the intent of the author who has been correcting galley proofs between "watches" as a Lieutenant Jr. in the U. S. Navy.* But read amidst the turbulent flux of current events, it offers a nostalgic picture of a people who out of the necessity of isolation hewed the virtue of sturdy self-sufficiency. For Great Great

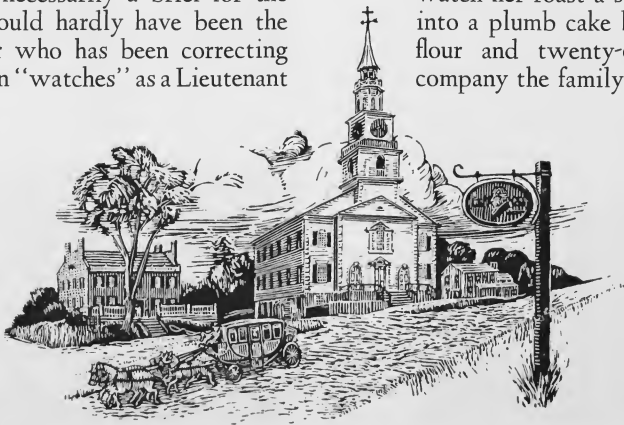
Grandfather and Great Great Grandmother, sugar must come from the home acres, bread from their own plowed fields, fuel from their back yards, pottery from their clay bank, wool from their own flocks and looms, iron from their mines and founderies, brandy from their orchards and distilleries, bedsteads from their own walnut groves, and education from the pooled intellect among them.

Readers of the last NEWS LETTER will have had a fore-taste of the style and character of the book in the article, "Great Great Grandfather's Town Meeting," abstracted from the chapter on "Their Politics." The completed volume does not let you down. From the moment you careen down the main street of Middlebury behind two sweating stage spans, craning from the coach window to ogle at the sights the author points out with his whip handle, you are in a world almost as far away as it is long ago. With barefooted youngsters racing behind the heavy wheels, and chickens scattering from your path, you snatch glimpses of the rakish signs swinging before the Main Street shop fronts of the apothecary, the blacksmith, the general store, the tavern.

You dismount to enter Great Great Grandmother's kitchen, redolent with the flavors of soap and brine, dye and maple, apple and onion, cow stables and the curdle of sour cream. You watch her roast a suckling pig and mix into a plumb cake batter six pounds of flour and twenty-one eggs. You accompany the family to Sabbath services

in one of the handsomest meeting-houses in New England and surreptitiously count off with the children the "firstlys" and "secondlys" in the exposition of the text. You visit among the other

[Continued on page 18]



*In mid-issue, Editor Lee was summoned for active shore duty by the Naval Reserve. Substituting during his absence is Elizabeth Bradstreet Walsh, formerly Director at Publicity at Wellesley College.

A Few Minutes with an Early Graduate

By ANNE C. VOTER

ONE HUNDRED and thirty-three years ago, there was graduated from Middlebury College a young man who possessed a great abundance of Divine Grace. Josiah Peet, one of the first few Middlebury students, without doubt was quietly watched by President Jeremiah Atwater, the first president of the College, who, with the trustees, deemed it best for Josiah to accept teaching positions in surrounding towns during his college course. This entailed absence from classes for three and four months at a time, but the experience led to the principalship of Castleton Public Seminary while he was still an undergraduate.

Josiah Peet was born in Bethlehem, Connecticut, in 1780. His great grandfather Benjamin Peet, who emigrated from England, was one of the first settlers of Stratford, Connecticut. His mother was a niece of Eleazer Wheelock, founder and president of Dartmouth College.

When Josiah was a lad of six, the family moved from Connecticut to West Haven, Vermont. A part of his childhood Josiah lived on a farm with his brother Abijah, in Fair Haven, where he was a member of the Congregational Church and was known as a youth "remarkable for truth, conscientiousness, and fidelity." At the age of twenty-two, he felt it his duty to prepare himself to preach the "Everlasting Gospel." His health was "precarious"; he was without "patrimony" and other means of financial aid from friends. "Educational societies" with funds did not then exist. He "applied himself" and entered Middlebury in 1804. This serious young man was held in high esteem by fellow students and the community during his stay in the college and town. In March, 1806, he commenced a regular journal which he kept until the close of his life. The records are still treasured by Horace Peet Lowe, a descendant in Reading, Massachusetts,



JOSIAH PEET, 1808.
1780-1852

who has permitted their culling for these notes.

In the first pages of the earliest diary is the note that young Josiah fell seriously ill of the "typhus fever." Under July 14 of the same year, when he had recovered, he wrote:

"Being sensible that I have, for some time past, indulged myself in too much levity and vain conversation, I do this day resolve before God that, with his grace assisting, I will endeavor to be more circumspect and sober minded."

Other entries during this year gave further evidence of the sense of physical and spiritual frailty which was never to leave him.

November 1: "Subject to dispondence, arising from the embarrassments of my pecuniary condition, and from a sense of my discharge duty. But, more, it arises from a want of trust in God, which, were it exercised, would prevent all unwarrantable anxiety."

April 23: "Taken ill of an influenza."

May 6: "Vacation commenced, but, being out of health, I remained at college for several days."

Never has there been recorded any evil of this man, yet all through his diary we read such passages as:

"I pray God to forgive all my sins—to convict me of the criminality of my conduct—to awaken me from stupidity—to warm and animate my affections—"

Imagine this being written, perhaps, while he waited for the ice to thaw in the hand basin near the fireplace, that he might wash his hands and face and hurry to five o'clock chapel morning service.

July 3rd: "My room-mate appears to be seriously impressed with the importance of religion. For some days I have felt interested for him, and for myself."

There is ample evidence that even at this early period of his life he felt great responsibility for all his associates—fellow lodgers, class-mates, and youths under his instruction.

July 14th: "This morning had such a sense of nothingness and unworthiness, and imperfections, that I could not but abhor myself."

(Such were the growing pains of the sophomore.)

During 1807, he was in charge of the school

in Orwell, in which he was occupied till March of the following year. We find in his diary for March 12, 1808:

"I resisted the solicitation, not willing to lose my last summer in college, from which I had contemplated much satisfaction and profit. I accordingly returned to Middlebury."

The Trustees of the Institution and the officers of the college advised him, however, to go to Castleton.

With his teaching duties, poor health, and examinations for commencement at Middlebury pressing him, his spirits were most "desponding." Having terminated with honors his connections with the college in the following August, he continued at Castleton until June, 1809. While in his school, he writes that several of his students became "hopefully pious."

On June 4, 1809, travelling on horseback, he left Vermont for Andover Theological Seminary. The trip took four days. Here he became a member of the second class enrolled by the Seminary. He was then twenty-nine years old. In September, 1811, he left Andover Seminary and for a year preached at Chester and Shoreham, Vermont.

Mr. Peet was invited to preach on probation at Rupert, in Vermont, at Abington, in Massachusetts, and at Wells, in Maine, but for reasons deemed by him sufficient, he declined. He first visited Norridgewock, Maine, in October, 1813. Norridgewock will be remembered as a frontier town which earlier had been the scene of the massacre of the Norridgewock Indians described by Whittier in "Mogg Magone."

" 'Tis morning over Norridgewock—
On trees and wigwam, wave and rock.
.....
Well does the Jesuit know that cry,
Which summons the Norridgewock to die."

It is likewise famous for a local disaster, known as the "Pumpkin Freshet" of 1832, a flood which left pumpkins and the bodies of animals in tree tops, and the river and meadows

"dancing with golden pumpkins on the way to the sea."

The History of Norridgewock (published in 1854 by Mr. Peet's son Edward) gives the following account of the part Fate played in Peet's destiny:

"In October, 1813, Mr. Peet was sent for a two week's visit [to Norridgewock]. At the close of worship on the second Sabbath, (it being understood he was to leave the next day) a voluntary contribution was taken of \$10 for the Missionary Society. But his detention a day or two by a storm gave rise to detain him longer. A number of the church, and some others were collected together, who, after consultation, raised a subscription of \$120 for the purpose of obtaining

his labors half the time. It is worthy of notice that most of the conversions occurred in those families, that in addition to their subscription, gratuitously boarded the missionary."

About a year later, Mr. Peet was ordained and installed (as it turned out, for the remainder of his life) pastor of the Congregational Church at Norridgewock on two-thirds time at two hundred dollars annually. He was then thirty-four years of age. A penciled note in the Rev. Peet's handwriting in the margin of the *History* reads:

Income	
Town pd	\$200
Society pd	\$300
Salary	\$500

The balance of his livelihood was earned by preaching in towns miles away, travelling on horseback under most difficult road and weather conditions. During his thirty-nine years of service, he organized and developed churches in thirty-nine different towns where at his arrival there had been only sixteen, and those without pastors. Moreover, he was one of the founders and President of the Norridgewock Female Academy, built in 1837. His usual working day was from eighteen to twenty hours.

On September 8, 1814, he married Sarah Herrick, adopted daughter of Ephriam Abbot, Esq., president of Andover Seminary. Descendants still cherish a most unusual mammoth English scenic platter, which the little bride carried on her knees as she accompanied her husband on their long and tedious horse-and-buggy ride from Andover to Norridgewock, in 1814.

The Peet homestead was built by funds raised by the citizens of Norridgewock in 1815, whether they belonged to the Congregational society or not, and "in a manner the most delicate possible" rendered the debt as "manageable." This houses till stands; the Congregational Church is still in service.

As a preacher and missionary during his long stay in Norridgewock, the Reverend Peet was very successful. There was, however, in 1825, a division in his church whereby he lost half of his congregation, including several of his wealthiest parishioners, to a Unitarian group which had been newly formed in the village. Although this blow filled his journal for the next year with prayers of supplication and self-castigation, it served to stimulate him and his faithful to new efforts. "During the next [Continued on page 18]

TWENTY YEARS A-GROWING

(Continued from page 8)

40,000 volumes in the library. The span of twenty years has seen that collection augmented by over 100,000 and the circulation has jumped from 11,000 to 40,000. From a staff of two librarians working full time, another half-time, and five student assistants, the library personnel has grown to include five professionally trained librarians, two special curators, and thirty-four full- and part-time student assistants, and workers in various specialties. With the addition of two wings, facilities for reading have been more than doubled, but in spite of that the steady acquisition of books has taxed the stacks beyond capacity and one of the most urgent needs of the College now is another library wing.

The twenty-year story of the summer schools is a whole epic in itself. The little schools of French and Spanish were still a young experiment in 1921, and Bread Loaf was only a yearling. The German School, established in 1915 as the first college language school of its type in the country, resumed its sessions at Bristol in 1931. The Italian School opened the following summer. This August the Writers' Conference at Bread Loaf will hold its sixteenth annual session under the sponsorship of the College. During Dr. Moody's service as Director of the Summer Session as well as President of two colleges, the Language Schools and the Writers' Conference have brought more fame to Middlebury than any educational venture in the seven preceding decades. They have given to a little Vermont college national and international recognition.

If anyone in that 1921 audience listening to the quantity versus quality thesis had dared to let his imagination play over the possibilities for growth of Middlebury during the administration of a new President, even the least cautious visionary could scarcely have begun to predict what the twenty years have produced.

Into two decades President Moody has compressed a growth in quality and quantity more than equivalent to what six decades had previously brought the College. The foundations laid by other presidents before him and his choice of the faculty and administrative members have been large factors in the steady progress, but in the last analysis, the credit and honor must go to the man at helm. Moreover, he is still with us, dynamic, progressive, reliably unsatisfied; he is convinced that Middlebury has only begun its growth in quality.

BOORN MURDER MYSTERY

(Continued from page 11)

or at least some of them, had been found. The action of the dog in bringing these things to light was classed as a miracle.

It was thought that the time had come for a judicial investigation and on April 27, 1819, a court of inquiry was commenced before Joel Pratt, a Justice of the Peace. Jesse Boorn was brought before the court for examination. Stephen was not present at the opening of these proceedings as he had moved to Denmark, New York.

The bones found were produced and four physicians testified concerning them. At first, three were positive that the bones were those of a human foot, while the fourth gave it as his opinion that they were not human bones and he was so convincing in his reasons for his opinion that the testimony of the other three was somewhat shaken. But the nails remained and one of these was thought surely to be human. There was also the matter of the button, the jack-knife and hat. The testimony indicated that Stephen had made equivocal statements regarding the matter and that there had been a quarrel between the Boorn brothers and Colvin on the day the latter disappeared. The inquiry lasted from Tuesday until Saturday and Jesse was carefully examined; but apparently nothing definite had been proven against him and he was about to be discharged when he was shown the jack-knife which had been identified as Colvin's. He was at once overcome with agitation and in a trembling voice said that he thought Stephen had murdered Colvin. He stated that during the previous winter Stephen had told him that Stephen and Colvin had quarreled on an occasion when they were working in the Glazier lot, that Colvin had tried to run away and that he, Stephen, had struck Colvin on the back of the neck with a club and had fractured Colvin's skull.

Jesse was committed to jail and three men were sent to Denmark, New York, to bring Stephen before the court of inquiry. Stephen

was brought to Manchester May 16, 1819, and the investigation proceeded. Lewis Colvin testified that he saw Stephen strike his father with a club, became frightened and ran home, so that he could not tell what happened after the blow. Stephen stoutly denied having told Jesse that he had killed Colvin and later Jesse stated that what he had previously said as to this matter was not true. The two brothers were held for a grand jury investigation the following September. Their father, Barney, was arrested and charged with complicity in the murder, but upon hearing was discharged.

The brothers were kept in jail during the summer, at first apart, but later in a single cell. They received many callers and were constantly urged to confess the crime. On August 27, 1819, Stephen sent for the State's Attorney and two other officials and asked for writing materials. He wrote out and handed to them a detailed confession as to how he had killed Colvin. This may be summarized as follows:

On May 10, 1812, Stephen and Colvin were in the Glazier lot. Colvin claimed that he had been of much help to Stephen's father and this led to a heated argument. Colvin started to strike Stephen with a club and Stephen grabbed the club from Colvin, struck him on the back of the neck and killed him. Lewis Colvin asked Stephen if he had killed his father and Stephen told the boy to go send John Boorn to the place and not to tell that blows had been struck. The confession also stated that Stephen first hid the body under some brush in the Glazier lot, later dug a hole and placed it under the floor of the barn and after the barn burned took up the bones, threw some of them in the river and put others in a hole under the hollow stump where later some of them were thought to have been found. The brothers were indicted by the grand jury and charged with the murder of Colvin.

At that time under Vermont practice a trial for murder was required to be held before the entire three members of the Supreme Court sitting *in banc*. On October 26, 1819, all three members were present for the opening of the trial. Chief Judge Dudley Chase presided; he was a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1791, had already served one term as United States Senator and was the uncle of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. On his right sat Judge Joel Doolittle, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1799, who became a tutor at Middlebury College in 1800. Judge William Brayton was the third member of the Court. He had entered Williams College, at the age of 13, but did not complete the course. The defense was in the hands of Mr. Richard Skinner who had been a member of Congress and a Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court. His junior counsel was Mr. Leonard Sargeant and they were assisted by Mr. Daniel Wellman, an able local lawyer.

The evidence produced at the trial is fairly well covered by what has been stated, although several witnesses testified that incriminating statements had been made to them by each of the accused. Lewis Colvin also gave a more detailed account of what had happened on the date he had seen Stephen strike his father with a club and others testified to having seen or heard parts of the quarrel that day.

Both Jesse and Stephen were found guilty and judgment entered on the verdict. Under the circumstances, the death penalty was imperative and each was condemned to death by hanging on the 28th of the following January. Each protested his innocence at the time of sentence. Having received the death sentence, they were remanded to jail to await the day of their execution.

A petition for a pardon for each of the convicted Boorns was presented to the legislature and this body commuted Jesse's sentence to life in prison but left Stephen's sentence to be carried out by a vote of 97 to 42.

In November, Jesse was taken to Windsor to begin the service of his life term in prison. Stephen was left in his cell chained to the floor awaiting execution. However, he suggested to one of his counsel that they should advertise in the newspapers for news of the missing Colvin. Mr. Sargeant said it would be of little use to advertise for a dead man, whereupon Stephen strongly insisted that his confession was false and had been made in the hope of gaining some favor. On November 30, 1819, a notice asking for information of Colvin was inserted in the *Rutland Herald* and papers throughout the country were asked to please copy. The notice contained a full statement of facts showing the importance of the matter. The *New York Evening Post* on November 26, 1819, reprinted a letter from the *Albany Daily Advertiser*. This letter mentioned how Divine Providence had through the dream of Amos Boorn brought the murderers of Russell Colvin

to a just conviction. Mr. Taber Chadwick, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, saw the letter in the *Post* and remembered that a Russell Colvin had appeared in that neighborhood several years before and was still there working on a farm. This man no longer went under the name of Colvin, had some mental disorder, and had the delusion that he was the owner of the farm upon which he faithfully worked. Mr. Chadwick communicated this information to the *Post* and to the Postmaster at Manchester. On most of the people of the town this letter made but little impression. However, one, Mr. Whelpley, went to New Jersey to learn the truth of the matter and at once recognized the man whom he had come to see as Russell Colvin. Colvin was induced to return to Manchester with Mr. Whelpley and their arrival was the occasion of greater excitement than the town had ever before known. The Boorn brothers obtained their liberty and soon moved to Ohio where they remained the rest of their days. The court came in for some criticism but the circumstantial evidence produced, coupled with the testimony of confessions made by the Boorns, appears to have furnished a reasonable basis for the verdicts.

The case well illustrates the danger of placing too much reliance upon the confession of an accused person and shows the wisdom of the rule that before any person can be convicted of the commission of a crime it must first appear beyond a reasonable doubt that the crime in question has been committed by someone.

A FEW MINUTES WITH AN EARLY GRADUATE

[Continued from page 16]

spring the services of Mr. Peet were increased to three-fourths time instead of half-time, and there occurred a revival of religion. 'Cases of hopeful conversion occurred weekly.' At the beginning of the year following this change he wrote,

"Tempestuous and stormy was the close of the last year; tranquil and pleasant the beginning of this. . . While I live, I think, I shall remember this year with interest . . . the most interesting year of my life."

He records the conversion of sixty souls.

The Reverend David Shepley, in his *Memoir, with Sermons, of Rev. Josiah Peet*, writes of the pastor as a family man:

"Always watchful and tender of the female members of the family; attentive to household duties, first to rise and the last to retire."

On August 23, 1815, the Reverend and Mrs. Peet lost their first "infant" (daughter).

"Never did I suppose, I could attend upon the funeral solemnities of a child of mine, without being sensible of more painfulness and gloom. Mrs. P. felt the loss more sensibly."

Four other children are mentioned in his journals: Edward J., William Henry, Mary Herrick, and Sarah Herrick.

In 1818, a malignant fever swept away many inhabitants of Norridgewock, and throughout his stay, epidemics of "consumption," "brain fever," "palsy," and "drownings" made life very difficult for a man as apprehensive as Mr. Peet apparently was. Indeed, his preoccupation with Death and the Hereafter led him to keep "A Record of Mortality" for the town from 1814. The items, detailing the cause of death and the age of the victim, reveal the fatalistic acceptance of high infant mortality: no names are given for those dying before the age of 16; merely a note at the end of each year—"also 12 children." Although for himself he "anticipated habitually but a short period of earthly service," he was seventy-two when he died. He wrote his last sermon on his deathbed: it was read to his congregation "who left the church quietly and silently sought their homes."

MODELS HAVE EARS

[Continued from page 9]

"That will give you something firm to build upon."

"That's it. You have caught it beautifully, Mrs. Wickindon. Another dab of red in his eye, and a soupçon of green in his ear."

"The shadow that covers the back of his head is from the ear that sticks out."

"Where I place this cross, Miss, Perry, just above the pouch, you might try putting in an experimental eye."

"The head is square, perfectly square, Mrs. Bowker. Just draw a box. Then round off the corners slightly."

"Don't exaggerate, Jane. There are only three chins."

"Put the eyes nearer together, Mrs. Voter. You can hardly get them too close."

To a student modeling in clay. "Dorothy, that is stunning. Which is the front?"

"No, Lulu, stop trying to draw something pretty. Just draw what you see."

"Nine o'clock. Time's up. To avoid violence while the model is passing out, students will kindly sit upon their sketches. Thank you, Mr. Model, for posing. Your face has marked an epoch on our work. In fact, you have been a real inspiration to Middlebury artists."

STAGECOACH NORTH TO MIDDLEBURY

[Continued from page 14]

Freeholders in the swiftly developing community—Gamaliel Painter, John Chipman, Elias Hall, the Hagar smugglers, Pastor Merrill, Ebenezer Judd, Dr. John Willard and his wife Emma Hart. You attend a Fourth of July celebration with its gargantuan succession of convivial "toasts," the County Fair, an evening of fiddle music and glees, a rare theatrical treat, and—invariably,—the Inn bar. Over Great Great Grandfather's shoulder you read the thumbled almanacs, the ads and "foreign dispatches," the sacred poems and moral tales in the town weekly; you glimpse the titles of naughty novels cached under the mattresses. You do a round of bartering at the local merchants, using potash or goose feathers as currency. You watch the gradual replacement of blazed trails by turnpikes over the mountains and of tow lines by steam on the canals, the slow industrialization of the village, the vanishing of community self-reliance as the Golden Age of Middlebury peters out.

And of course you visit the College, where chapel prayers begin at five in the morning and the college year spreads over the entire calendar.

As a social document, "Stagecoach North" makes of Middlebury the "Middletown" of the early nineteenth century. As a book, it makes good reading any day.



To the Ladies

On the Mid-West Dinner Front

From Albany to Milwaukee, Middlebury alumni and alumnae gathered May 1-10 to dine, renew College friendships, and get up to date on Middlebury affairs. President Moody, just back from his work with the Army chaplains in Washington, was unable to carry his annual message to the far-flung alumni. Professor Harry G. Owen, '23, of the English Department and Director of the Bread Loaf Summer School of English, spoke on "Recent Developments at Middlebury," and a Kodachrome movie record of current events was presented, with comments by E. J. Wiley, '13, National Secretary of the Associated Alumni. Exterior and interior views of the new buildings, Gifford and Munroe Halls, informal pictures of faculty members, Alumni Homecoming and Commencement scenes, Winter Carnival, and the Mountain Club sugaring-off party were especially featured in the pictures.

The Albany dinner was held at the Hotel Wellington, with twenty-three present. Miss Ruth E. Cann, '19, presided. Miss Eloise C. Barnard, '33, was elected chairman for the 1942 dinner. Miss Ellen E. Wiley, of the Women's College faculty, was a guest from the College.

At Utica the dinner was held at the Elk's Club, with twenty-eight in attendance. Rev. J. M. Bishop, '22, presided. Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant, '00, spoke, and William O. Morris, '35, presented baritone solos. Mr. and Mrs. Gray Taylor, '32, were elected co-chairmen for the 1942 dinner.

The Rochester dinner, attended by twenty-five, was held at the University Club. Arnold B. Swift, '22, presided; Mrs. Ronald Allen played for the singing. Officers elected for the coming year were Paul C. Reed, '29, president; Howard C. Seymour, '27, vice president; and Miss Rena C. Dumas, '22, secretary.

About forty alumni attended the Buffalo dinner at the Hotel Lenox. Robert L. Rice, Jr., '26, presided, and dinner arrangements were made by Miss Alice M. Bassett, '38. Ivan L. Bunnell, '38, played for the singing, with Walter R. Rice, '26, as song leader. Judge Thomas H. Noonan, '91, and Dr. Calvert K. Mellen, honorary degree recipient, were among the speakers. Officers elected for the coming year were Leighton T. Wade, '22, president, and Miss Alice M. Bassett, '38, secretary and treasurer.

The Chicago dinner was held in the Steel Room of the Union League Club, with Wilmarth A. Sherman, '24, presiding. John B. Todd, '20, was elected president for the coming year; Bernard J. O'Neill, '36, vice president; and Miss Alice Fales, '28, secretary.

The Milwaukee dinner was held at the Plankinton House, with Dean Harris H. Holt, '05, presiding. Thirty-two alumni were present. Mrs. A. P. Papke, '26, and Ervin F. Gollnick, '25, played for the singing, with Stone C. Hollquist, '25, and Fred W. Schuller, '25, as additional members of the orchestra. Arrangements were in charge of Ervin F. Gollnick, '25, and officers elected for the coming year were Marshall M. Klevenow, '25, president; E. Heath Towne, '17, vice president; and Erwin E. Drost, '24, secretary. Stewart C. Wright, '29, of Minneapolis, received the prize for traveling the longest distance to attend the dinner.

The Akron alumni dinner was held at the Fairlawn Country Club, with twenty-nine present. Mrs. Alice T. Belden, '19, presided. An Italian dinner was served as a special feature. Mrs. Dorothy N. Brailley, '19, played for the singing. Robert S. Pflueger, '26, was elected president for the coming year, and Charles H. Wright, '16, secretary.

Along the Seaboard

More than 100 Middlebury men and women met for the annual dinner of the Boston District on Saturday, March 1, at the Hotel Sheraton, 91 Bay State Road, Boston. William F. Pollard, '13, president of the Boston Alumni Association, presided after the dinner. The program consisted of after-dinner speeches from Dr. Stephen A. Freeman, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the college, Mrs. Barbara Russell Duggan, '19, president of the Boston Alumnae Association, Mrs. Juanita P. Cook, '26, Alumnae Secretary, Edgar J. Wiley, '13, Alumni Secretary, and Professor Robert Davis.

Mr. Arthur E. Newcomb, '30, assisted by Mrs. E. Pruda Wiley, '12, at the piano, led the group in singing the college songs. Some new colored movies of the college were shown and commented on by William G. Craig, '37, Asst. Director of Admissions.

Among those present was Dr. Edward Hooker Baxter, '76, the second oldest alumnus. Mrs. Gertrude C. Milliken, '01, chairman of the Advisory Board of the Women's College, two trustees, Harold D. Leach, '10, Carlton H. Simmons, '28, and a former trustee, John E. Parker, '01, and William M. Meacham, '21, chairman of the Alumni Fund Committee, also attended.

A bridge party for the benefit of their Scholarship Fund was held by the Boston Alumnae Association on March 15 at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Simmons, '29, in Wellesley Hills. There were

45 present. The St. Patrick's Day motif was carried out at the tea table. Mrs. Evelyn Plumley Adams, '25, was chairman of the tea committee.

The following officers of the Boston Alumnae Association were recently elected: President: Mrs. Barbara Russell Duggan, '19; vice president: Mrs. Alice Littlefield Grose, '23; secretary: Dorothy Abel, '28; treasurer: Mrs. Janice Alwill Jackson, '30; auditor: Mrs. Elizabeth C. Simmons, '29; co-chairmen of Program: Clarissa Holland, '32; Patricia Littlefield, '35; chairman of Hospitality: Helen La Force Lewis, '24; chairman of Publicity: Katherine Hobbs Lamer, '16.

About fifty alumni, alumnae, and friends of Middlebury gathered in the Benjamin Franklin Room of Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania, Friday evening, April 4, for the Philadelphia alumni dinner.

George W. Grant, '17, of Woodstown, N. J., president of the Association, was the toastmaster, and Dr. Stephen A. Freeman, Chairman of the Administrative Committee which carried on President Moody's duties in his absence, spoke on recent developments at Middlebury. E. J. Wiley, Alumni Secretary, showed color movies of the College and commented on the various activities and developments illustrated in the pictures. The new Middlebury Song Books

were used for the singing as a feature of the program, with Dr. Daniel M. Shewbrooks, '09, Hugh O. Thayer, '12, and Edward J. Drew, '40, as song leaders, and Mrs. Wiley furnishing the piano accompaniment.

Hugh O. Thayer, '12, was elected president of the Association or the ensuing year, and William R. Cole, '22, secretary.

Over fifty alumni and friends of Middlebury in the **Washington** district attended the annual formal dinner held Wednesday, March

5, at the Kennedy-Warren, Washington, D. C. Chester H. Clemens, '33, who was in charge of arrangements, introduced the toastmaster, Frederick J. Bailey, '01. President Moody spoke about his work as Director of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains. Senator Warren B. Austin, guest speaker of the evening, told about some of the legislative problems arising in connection with United States' aid to Great Britain. Color movies of the College, shown by Bill Craig, were very enthusiastically received.

Through the Midlands

On February 19, Judge of Probate Court Carl E. Wahlstrom spoke to the **Worcester** group on Abraham Lincoln, of whom he has made an extensive study. In March a stereopticon lecture on "Arrangements of Flowers," which was secured from the Better Homes and Gardens Magazine, was shown at the home of the Misses Mary and Frances Guerier. On April 23, the members met for a supper meeting and the Annual Business Meeting. At this time it was voted to change the name of their scholarship fund to "The Grace M. Ellis Memorial Scholarship Fund of the Worcester County Middlebury Alumnae Association."

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President: Elizabeth Coley, '35; vice president: Mrs. Gunhild Elfstrom Carlsson, '27; secretary: Gertrude M. Bryant, '21; treasurer: Elizabeth Currier, '31; auditor: Mrs. Marion James McIntosh, '24; new member of Scholarship Committee: Helen Lindberg, '35.

The **Rutland** alumnae have had two supper meetings this spring at the K.P. Club House. At the first meeting, March 10, Mrs. R. L. Cook, Alumnae Secretary, showed the colored movies belonging to the Alumnae Office. On April 21, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President: Mrs. Edith Fay Johnson, '09; vice president: Mrs. Mae Thorpe Walsh, '23; secretary, Helen Bailey, '28; treasurer, Ruth Clark, '19. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fletcher, guests, showed movies of a trip through the West.

On March 26, the **Hartford** Alumnae Club entertained at tea at the home of Eleanor Parkman, '15, of West Hartford. About 75 people present included prospective students, undergraduates home on vacation, and alumnae. Miss Mary Williams, Director of Admissions, was guest of honor. Mrs. Gertrude Parsons Crehan, '28, chairman, was assisted at the tea table by Mrs. Clara Park Burnside, '26, and Mrs. Margery Burditt Walch, '11, who poured.

The annual spring dance of the Hartford Association was held Saturday evening, March 29, at Rockledge Country Club. Sixty-two couples attended the dance, the proceeds of which will go to the Marion L. Young Scholarship Fund. Patron and patronesses were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Walch '11, and Miss Genevieve Elmer, '12. Co-chairmen of the committee planning the dance were Mrs. Alice Parsons Harris, '34, and Catherine Branch, '37.

The Annual Dinner of the **Vermont** Alumnae and Alumni was held April 1 at the Montpelier Tavern in Montpelier. There were more than 100 gathered from all corners of the state. Webster Miller, '11, chairman, was very ably assisted by Mrs. Miller and the committee on arrangements. Rev. David W. Reid, '20, president of the

Middlebury District, introduced William H. Carter, '10, who served as Toastmaster for the evening. Governor William H. Wills, ex-Governor and Trustee of the college John E. Weeks, and Dr. Stephen A. Freeman of the Administrative Committee of the college spoke. Mrs. Jeanette Burgess Lane, '32, accompanied for the singing of Middlebury songs. Mrs. Hazel McLeod Wills, '09, conducted an "Information Please" quiz on Middlebury facts and fancies which proved of interest. Colored movies of the college were shown and commented upon by Mr. Edgar J. Wiley, '13, Alumni Secretary.

As the **NEWS LETTER** goes to press alumni and alumnae of **Western Massachusetts** are planning to hold their dinner at Wiggins Old Tavern, Hotel Northampton, Northampton, Mass., on Friday, May 23, with Roy R. Sears, '17, in charge of arrangements; and the **Connecticut** Alumni Association has scheduled its dinner for May 24, at the Old English Room, Bond Hotel, Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Chester M. Walch, '07 and '12, are in charge of local arrangements. President and Mrs. Moody and Mr. and Mrs. Wiley are to be the guests from the College at both dinners.

Alumnae Council Meets at Middlebury

The third annual meeting of the Alumnae Council of the Middlebury Alumnae Association was held at the College on April 19th and 20th. Thirty-four members were present. Miss Mildred Kienle, '23, president of the Alumnae Association, presided at the business meetings.

Dr. Paul D. Moody opened the meeting Saturday morning. After attending Chapel service, the group was addressed by two faculty professors. Mr. Harry G. Owen spoke on "The Middlebury Summer Schools," and Mr. William F. Madden's subject was "The New Program for Psychology at Middlebury." Sunday morning a student forum gave a resume of the functions of the outstanding women's organizations on the campus. Miss Mary A. Williams, Director of Admissions, spoke to the group.

The Council members were guests of the College at Tea Saturday afternoon which was held in Pearsons Social Hall. Mrs. Ernest C. Bryant and Miss Ruth W. Temple poured. A formal banquet was given in the evening in Forest East dining room, after which a program by the Modern Dance Group was presented, and the color movies of the Alumnae Office were shown.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

1880

ADDRESSES: CHARLES A. SWEET, 419 Princeton Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.

1881

DEATHS: DR. EDWARD M. PARKER, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.

1883

DEATHS: DR. GEORGE M. ROWLAND, at Newton, Mass., March 13.

1885

ADDRESSES: HARRIET HAMILTON HUNTLEY (Mrs. Robert B.), 109 Oak St., Rutland, Vt.

1892

DEATHS: JAMES F. McNABOE, at Manchester, Vt., April 9.

ADDRESSES: ANNAH SHELDON STURTEVANT (Mrs. Walter F.), Penney Farms, Fla.

1896

ADDRESSES: WILLIAM B. WILCOX, 706 Marlborough Ave., Fox Creek Sta., Detroit, Mich.

1900

GUY B. HORTON, attorney with the National Life Ins. Co. staff at Montpelier, Vt., since 1919, resigned May 1; address: South Hero, Vt.

1901

ADDRESSES: LEWIS W. LAWRENCE, 20 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.

1904

ADDRESSES: DR. PHILIP E. MELLEN, South St., Middlebury, Vt. EDMUND T. DUFFIELD, 3 Chestnut Hill Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

1905

CHARLES B. WELD is recording secretary of the Secondary Education Board.

1906

ADDRESSES: IRENE HENRY PAYNE (Mrs. H. B.), 3781 Griffith View Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.

1908

REV. ROY D. WOOD began a new pastorate with the Wayne Park Baptist Temple, of Erie, Pa., April 1; address: 658 East 6th St.

ADDRESSES: IVAN E. WINSLOW, 5110-9th St., Los Angeles, Calif. WILLIAM H. HAYFORD, 87 W. Haledon Ave., Paterson, N. J.

1909

DANIEL J. RICKER is superintendent of schools for Cape May Co., N. J.

ADDRESSES: OSCAR J. WILLIAMS, 4816 Bulwer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

1910

ADDRESSES: MARIE HENCKELS GRANGER (Mrs. Theodore), Box 218, Route 1, St. Clair Shores, Mich.

1911

ADDRESSES: FREDERICK A. COATES, 15 Neponset Rd., Quincy, Mass.

1912

ADDRESSES: CAROLINE D. SMILEY, Quito Rd., Los Gatos, Calif.

1913

ADDRESSES: RUSSELL W. HALLOCK, 122 Nassau Blvd., Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

1914

ERLAND B. COOK is practicing law in Boston, Mass., and instructs in the law of Real Property at B. U.

R. STEWART ESTEN, superintendent of schools at Rockland, Mass., has been elected president of the Plymouth Co. Teachers' Assoc.

RALPH M. HUTCHINS has been serving his fourth term in the N. H. Legislature.

REV. W. G. MACFARLANE recently retired from his post in the Diocese of Montreal, Church of England, and is now living at Bleak House, S. Stukely, Que.

JOHN T. BARTLETT, JR., and Mrs. Bartlett are co-publishers of *The Author and Journalist*, national magazine for writers, and *Mountain Hardware Dealer*.

LESLIE BERNSTEIN is a hardware dealer in Richmondville, N. Y.

BENJAMIN W. FISHER was elected in March to his third term as Mayor of St. Albans, Vt.

1915

ADDRESSES: ANNE HULIHAN CREED (Mrs. Richard L.), 4747 Cumberland Circle, El Paso, Tex. CARLISLE G. KRON, 110 Roxbury Rd., New Britain, Conn.

1916

GLADYS COOK is nurse on the staff of the N. Y. State Public Health Dept., working in the towns of Brunswick, North Greenbush, and Poestenkill; address: 7 Washington Pl., Troy, N. Y.

DEATHS: WAYNE W. CONSTANTINE, April 11, 1939.

ADDRESSES: ALVIN R. METCALFE, 95 Hillside Ave., Chatham, N. J.

1917

CHARLES R. LEE, JR., is consulting engineer for Airmatic Systems, Inc., N. Y. C.; address: 10 St. Clair Ave., Old Greenwich, Conn.

HAROLD E. HOLLISTER will be district supervisor of schools for Westchester Co., N. Y., beginning Aug. 1.

DEATHS: VINTON W. MITCHELL, at Watertown, Conn., Feb. 1.

ADDRESSES: WINIFRED JEFFORDS WALDO (Mrs. Raymond B.), 222 Glen Summer Rd., Pasadena, Calif. DR. PHELPS THOMAS, 4202 Loch Raven Blvd., Waverly Sta., Baltimore, Md. REV. FRED M. HAGADORN, 15 Central St., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

1919

DR. RALPH C. JENKINS, president of the Danbury State Teachers College, has been elected district governor of the 200th district of Rotary International.

MARRIAGES: FREEMAN K. WALKER to Elizabeth M. Slayton, of Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 2, 1940.

ADDRESSES: ALLAN K. PEABODY, 125 Fountain St., Haverhill, Mass.

1920

ADDRESSES: RUTH S. CHAMBERS (Mrs. Robert B.), Box 213, Randolph, Vt. EDGAR G. LOWELL, 88-04 63rd Dr., Forest Hills, N. Y.

1921

ADDRESSES: MILDRED CANN HORSLEY (Mrs. James H.), 5807 W. Circle Ave., Chicago, Ill. GORDON A. SWAN, 26 Hunting Dr., Dumont, N. J. FREDERICK C. BRIGHAM, 9 Cheviot Rd., Arlington, Mass. LEON W. McFEE, Apt. 505, 3511 Davenport St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

1922

JOSEPH L. LAVIN is president and treasurer of the Lavin Advertising Agency; address: 805 Statler Office Bldg., Boston, Mass.

ADDRESSES: VELMA GATES CASS (Mrs. Harold P.), Box 825, Balboa Island, Calif.

1923

PAUL G. SEARS has been elected vice president of M. Born & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

MARRIAGES: ETHEL DAVIS to Lt. Col. Benjamin Getzoff, Jan. 25; address: 434 W. Wellington Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ADDRESSES: MATILDA AXTON, 4514 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. HELEN BOLTON DUNCAN-WALLACE (Mrs. A. M.), c/o The Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corp., Singapore, Straits Settlements, Malaya. HELEN WARREN, 12 Hanna Rd., Worcester, Mass. STANTON E. ASHLEY, 324 Forest Ave., Dayton, O. WILLIAM F. TUCKER, JR., Elm Ave., Haddonfield, N. J.

1924

MARRIAGES: HELEN A. TAYLOR to Dr. James R. Cullen at Farmington, Conn., April 28.

BIRTHS: A son, Paul O'Reilly, II, to Mr. and Mrs. PAUL HASTINGS, Feb. 11.

ADDRESSES: MARTHA BALDWIN THOMPSON (Mrs. William R.), 99 Austin Ave., Atherton, Menlo Park, Calif. DR. DANIEL WEXLER, 38 Grove St., New Bedford, Mass. DR. WILLIAM P. BURPEAU, 1538 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md. ALFRED W. QUACKENBUSH, 78 Floral Ave., Tenafly, N. J. THEODORE L. SOISTMAN, 6523 Grant Ave., Merchantville, N. J. ALDEN K. HAY, 36 Calton Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y. DONALD WEEKES, A & M College, College Station, Tex.

1925

ADDRESSES: FLORENCE REED, 19 Homestead Ave., Weymouth, Mass.

1926

STEWART ROWE has been appointed acting city judge of White Plains, N. Y.

BIRTHS: A son, Peter William, to Mr. and Mrs. HARALD TOPKEN (Helen Lindquist), Feb. 14.

ADDRESSES: MARGARET PRENTICE, 397 State St., Albany, N. Y. EARL A. SAMSON, 1417 Dorset Lane, West Park Sta., Philadelphia, Pa. JOSEPH C. NOVOTNY, 5725 W. Vliet St., Milwaukee, Wis. ROBERT A. MACDONALD, 2430 Osceola Ave., Denver, Colo. CHESTER V. GRANT, c/o Nat'l City Bank of N. Y., 74 Yamashita-Cho, Yokohama, Japan. JAY CLARK, 17 East 45th St., N. Y. C. DR. J. STUART GRUGGEL, Gales Ferry, Conn.

1927

CHARLES O. ADAMS has been appointed Vermont director of the public information program of the Junior Bar conference of the American Bar Association.

ALTON R. HUNTINGTON, sales representative in the Detroit office of International Business Machines Corp., has qualified for membership in the company's 1941 Hundred Percent Club of sales leaders and executives.

WILLARD C. WHITNEY is district auditor of receipts, N. Y. Tel. Co.; address: 69 Stowe Ave., Baldwin, L.I., N.Y.

ADDRESSES: KENNETH R. MILLER, 1041 1/2-18 St., Santa Monica, Calif. DR. PAUL VANWART WALDO, 33 East 68th St., N. Y. C. HOWARD W. CUTLER, 7 Gracie Sq., N. Y. C. WAINO I. PERNA, Main St. Ashby, Mass. MR. and MRS. FRANCIS A. IVES Evelyn Jones, '29, 35 Crescent St., W. Boylston, Mass.

1928

MARY ELIZABETH MOODY is an assistant professor in the Home Life Dept. at Oklahoma A and M College, teaching Child Development; address: 227 S. Duncan, Stillwater, Okla.

MARRIAGES: WALTER O. GOLLNICK to Ruth Starkey at Milwaukee, Wis., March 22.

BIRTHS: A son, Lynford Hadley, to Prof. and Mrs. LYNFORD A. LARDNER (Adelma Hadley), March 9.

ADDRESSES: MARY CALVI BLODGETT (Mrs. B. B.), Chesterton, N. Y. MARION HINMAN KEMP (Mrs. Victor), 534 E. Washington Lane, Germantown, Pa. ROGER S. ADAMS, 14 Hazlewood Ave.,

(Northfield), Livingston, N. J. J. EVERETT HENDRIX, 415 E. Foothill Blvd., Azusa, Calif. ROLLINS A. FURBUSH, 2145 Monorn Dr., Altadena, Calif. LEWIS A. SCOTT, 29 Chapman St., Greenfield, Mass.

1929

THOMAS F. MANGAN is serving his second term as State's Attorney for Rutland Co., Vt.

EDWARD F. LANDON is claims manager of the Binghamton, N.Y., office of Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.; address: 156 Leroy St.

MARRIAGES: ELIZABETH L. CROSBY to Robert R. Hastings of Hawthorne, N. Y., April 14. RUTH BLY to Reginald Illingworth of Springfield, Vt., April 19.

ADDRESSES: FRANCIS S. BARKER, Mohegan Ave., Waterford, Conn. CHARLES S. FIRMAN, Box 182, Hillburn, N. Y. STEWART C. WRIGHT, 4512 Colfax Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn. DONALD F. DEEDMAN, 786 Palmer Rd., Bronxville, N. Y.

1930

WILLIAM C. MORRISON is instructor in English and asst. principal, Norton, Mass., High School; address: R. F. D. 3, Attleboro, Mass.

LAURENCE H. WILSON is head of the science dept. at Wethersfield, Conn., High School.

BERTEL C. NYLEN is chief acid supervisor with the duPont Co. in the government smokeless powder plant, Charlestown, Ind.; address: 1820 Lauderdale Rd., Louisville, Ky.

GUY F. PAGE is district manager in Ind. and Ill. for Home Decorators, Inc.; address: 712 Seward St., Evanston, Ill.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Lois Edna, to Mr. and Mrs. R. CARLETON MANSFIELD (Mary Bowdish), Jan. 2.

ADDRESSES: HELEN SIMPSON HULL (Mrs. W. Janney), Ala Pali Palace, Honolulu, T. H. LUCY HAGER, 4 Frost St., Cambridge, Mass. WALTER E. POTTER, 142 Winter St., Lincoln, Mass. LT. EDWIN A. BEDELL, Fort Riley, Kans. WARREN E. JACOBS, 3 Summit Ave., Baldwin, N. Y. ALAN M. LEVINE, 166 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y. W. RAYMOND WELLS, 6 Coolidge Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

1931

ENGAGEMENTS: MARY E. HOUGH to Dorrance T. Coleman, of Portland, Me., Jan. 19.

MARRIAGES: MARY E. STOLTE to Edward W. Toomey, of Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 22; address: 90 High St., Brattleboro, Vt.

ADDRESSES: MARY HENSELER, 98 Liberty Pl., Weehawken, N. J. MILDRED WEBB TREVERTON (Mrs. William M.), 40 Hillside Ave., Tenafly, N. J. ROY E. HARDY, 1160 Filbert St., San Francisco, Calif. JOE A. DRAGOTTA, 1400 E. Boylston Pl., Milwaukee, Wis. JOHN R. WOODRUFF, 7 Winthrop Ave., Winchester, N. Y. WEAVER C. BLONDIN, 349 W. Queen Lane, Germantown Sta., Philadelphia, Pa. REV. C. ARTHUR HAZEN, Swanton, Vt.

1932

EDWARD W. DOTY is resident investigator for Travelers Ins. Co.; address: P. O. Box 59, Middletown, N. Y.

WILLIAM E. DAVIS is a probation officer for Westchester Co., N. Y.; address: Crompond Rd., R. F. D. No. 3, Peekskill, N. Y.

CHARLES P. BAILEY is vice president-treasurer of Spray Drying Service, Inc.; address: 729 St. Marks Ave., Westfield, N. J.

ENGAGEMENTS: MARSHALL PHINNEY, to ELIZABETH E. LOOMIS, '35, on April 12.

MARRIAGES: JOSEPHINE ALLEN WALKER to Bertel Vincent Hoecke, of Attleboro, Mass., Feb. 15; address: 40 Jewel Ave., Attleboro, Mass.

BIRTHS: A daughter to Mr. and Mrs. FORD B. HINMAN, Jan. 26.

ADDRESSES: JOHN A. STORM, 123 Melrose Ave., Utica, N. Y. MARSHALL W. PHINNEY, 1381 Main St., Glastonbury, Conn. DR. FREDERICK N. ZUCK, 1395 Genesee St., Rochester, N. Y.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

1933

ALICE R. COLLINS is teaching French and history in the Swanton, Vt., Junior High School; address: 11 Spring St.

ROLLIN T. CAMPBELL is pastor of the Hyndsville and Dorloo Methodist Churches; address: Hyndsville, N. Y.

DR. AARON W. NEWTON is asst. surgeon of the U. S. Public Health Service in Cleveland, O.

RICHARD D. ROBERTS is probation officer of the Juvenile Court of Fairfield Co., Conn.; address: Rayfield Pl., Westport, Conn.

ENGAGEMENTS: MIRIAM I. BARBER to W. Dale Brown, of Hamiltontown, N.Y., Nov. 1940. ANSON V. RANSOM to Lorraine Benson.

MARRIAGES: DOROTHY V. LAWRENCE to John Baker, of Passaic, N. J., Feb. 1. DR. AARON W. NEWTON to Marie C. Benson at Cincinnati, O., March 8; address: 14435 Terrace Rd., E. Cleveland, O.

BIRTHS: A son, David Hamlin, to Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP E. ARNOLD (Elizabeth Hamlin), Feb. 21. A son, David Wilton, to Mr. and Mrs. MILTON JUNE (Janet Stainton), Feb. 20. A daughter, Lucy Groves, to Mr. and Mrs. DENISON FRANKLIN GROVES, May 3.

ADDRESSES: ALICE WASHBURN WILLIAMS (Mrs. Elmer V.), 32 Fairlawn Dr., Berkeley, Calif. THOMAS J. DUFFIELD, P. O. Box 103, Sloatsburg, N. Y. ANSON V. RANSOM, 250 Mamatoneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. DR. EDWARD J. FAIRBANKS, 3319 Narook St., Washington, D. C. ROBERT F. McDERMOTT, 74 Broadway, Newport, R. I. HORACE LOOMIS, 86 Lane Ave., W. Caldwell, N. J.

1934

JULIUS T. SCOZZAFAVA began military service at Fort Bragg, N. C., Jan. 20; address: Headquarters Div. 39th Inf., 9th Div.

WARNER S. WRIGHT is in the Legal Dept. of the Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., Boston, Mass.; address: 1 Williams St., Brookline, Mass.

DONALD R. MACQUIVEY is on leave of absence from RCA receiving station at Bolinas, Calif., and is doing work in business adm. at Stanford University; address: 1101 Emerson St., Palo Alto, Calif.

EDWARD W. HEARNE, JR., is membership and program secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Jamestown, N. Y.

MARRIAGES: DR. DONALD K. CHRISTIAN to Jeanette B. Miller at E. Orange, N. J., March 20.

BIRTHS: A son, Frederick Ransome, to Mr. and Mrs. M. BOYD BROWN (Emmy Lou Nothnagle), April 26. A daughter, Eileen, to Mr. and Mrs. EDGAR CROSBY (Glenna Bump), March 20.

ADDRESSES: VINCENT F. SARGENT, 160-A-Collins St., Hartford, Conn. JOHN S. RICE, JR., 141-13 78th Rd., Flushing, N. Y. HAMILTON C. WADE, 82-53-165 St., Jamaica, N. Y. HOWARD J. KELLY, Y.M.C.A., Waterbury, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD W. HEARNE, JR., (Esther Brown '32), 26 Genesee St., Jamestown, N. Y.

1935

FRANCIS H. CADY is doing geophysical work for The Carter Oil Co. in Miss.; address: Aberdeen.

ROBERT T. STAFFORD has been elected president of the trustees of the Pythian Assoc., Rutland, Vt.

RICHARD L. CUSHING has been inducted into the Service for a year of training.

OTTO W. PROCHAZKA is instructor in journalism and advertising at Pennsylvania State College; address: Dept. of Journalism, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

ENGAGEMENTS: ESTHER MARY JOHNSON to Lewis Whiting, of Ashtabula, O., in Jan.

MARRIAGES: FRANCIS H. CADY to Mozelle McClure, at Corinth, Miss., July 20, 1940. VIRGINIA ELIZABETH EASLER to Cartoll Thornton Wilson at Manchester, N. H., April 5; address: 89 Main St., Middlebury, Vt. ELIZABETH W. HIGGINS to Douglas K. Merrill, March 1; address: Hill Ave., Southbridge, Mass.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Cynthia Anne, to Mr. and Mrs. LELAND O. HUNT (Elizabeth Knox, '37), March 18. A son, Walter Michael, to Dr. and Mrs. WALTER E. BOEHM, March 2.

ADDRESSES: RUTH HAVARD, 215 South 17th St., Allentown, Pa. GERTRUDE KNIGHT CLEVERDON (Mrs. David W.), 2328½ Highland St., Shreveport, La. FRANCES BOUTON WAGNER (Mrs. Kenneth B.), 31 Eagle St., Schenectady, N. Y. FRANCES CHAFFEE RICHMOND (Mrs. Robert), 24 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y. ROBERT G. WYDER, 641 Bloomfield Ave., W. Caldwell, N. J. CHESTER J. MODZELEWSKI, 82 South St., Danbury, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. LAURENS C. SEELYE (Harriet Douglas, '33), 470 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD L. WILLIAMS (Katherine Worcester, '36), 1152 Van Curler Ave., Schenectady, N. Y. CHARLES A. KUSTER, 13-19-124 St., College Point, N. Y. CARL A. GRUGEL, JR., 1559 North West Blvd., Columbus, O. JAMES W. CHALMERS, Jericho Rd., Selkirk, N. Y.

1936

JOHN H. MARTIN is teaching at the Fresno Ranch School, Tucson, Ariz.

ARCHIBALD C. TILFORD is employed by the Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOWARD CADY is managing director of the Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vt.

PATRICIA WILLCOX is working in the Max Reinhardt Workshop; address: 1215 Lodi Pl., Hollywood, Calif.

ENGAGEMENTS: RUSSELL A. CLARK, JR., to Sarah W. Tilton, of Laconia, N. H.

MARRIAGES: WILLIAM H. CARTER, JR., to Lotna Adele Little, at Harkness Chapel, Connecticut College, April 4. VELMA SUTLIFF to Charles S. Francis, May 3; address: 116 East 83rd St., N.Y.C.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Gail, to Mr. and Mrs. ELWOOD A. HOKIE, Feb. 22. A son, Thomas Moore, to Mr. and Mrs. HARRIS WELLS (Marianne Munroe, '39), April 10. A son, Robert Wilkinson, to Mr. and Mrs. ALFRED M. RUSS (Frances Wilkinson), May 3.

DEATHS: DOROTHY JORDAN CLEMM, at Hoboken, N. J., March 13.

ADDRESSES: AGNES HARRIS FINGER (Mrs. William), Hurley, N. Y. BARBARA LYONS STEELE (Mrs. John), 370 Bleecker St., N. Y. C. RUTHANNA WILSON DUNCAN (Mrs. Thomas M.), 1825 N. Oakland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. MARTHA JANE PRATT, 37-21 80th St., Eldorado Apts., Jackson Heights, N. Y. VICTOR N. SANBORN, 87 Norfolk Ave., Cambridge, Mass. DR. ANGUS M. BROOKS, Central Maine Gen. Hosp., Lewiston, Me. JOHN W. DAWES, 1338 Hinds Ave., Sherrill, N. Y. DR. STANLEY A. GAGE, JR., 27 Ludlow St., Yonkers, N. Y. DON S. GATES, 343 East 33rd St., N. Y. C. Mr. and Mrs. M. PIERCE CLONAN (Mildred Moore, '37), 32 Oberlin Rd., Maplewood, N. J. PVT. JOHN E. NASH, Co. C, 3rd Platoon, 10 Training Battalion, Camp Wheeler, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. TILFORD (Alice Emma Flagg, '35), 4501 Chester Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD CADY (Marjorie Arnold, '38), 25 Western Ave., Brattleboro, Vt. ISABEL KINNEY FRAMKE (Mrs. H. E.), Whitehall Blvd., Garden City, L.I., N.Y. KATHERINE KELLEY HUNT (Mrs. H. Sumner), 79 Caroline St., Burlington, Vt.

1937

WATSON WORDSWORTH has joined the Royal Air Force and is located in Montreal.

RALPH W. PICKARD was sworn in as an attorney in Hartford, Conn., Superior Court, Jan. 28.

WALTER E. BROOKER has been transferred from the Manchester, N. H., office of the Liberty Mutual Ins. Co., to the Boston office where he is in the sales dept.; address: 68 Chester St., Newton Highlands, Mass.

JEAN P. LABOUCHERE is in the Finance Detachment, U. S. Army, Fort Wright, N. Y.

REV. CLIFFORD W. LAWS is pastor of The United Church of Christ, Lowell, Vt.

MARRIAGES: WILLIAM C. WARD to Marcella R. Anderson at Batte, Vt., Jan. 18. MARY LOIS BESTOR to WILLIAM G. CRAIG, March 22; address: 82 N. Pleasant St., Middlebury, Vt. DORIS E. HEALD to Harry A. Kendall at Woburn, Mass., April 20; address: Woodstock, N.H., after July 1.

Personal News and Notes of the Alumni

BIRTHS: A daughter, Michele, to Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND L. WHITNEY (Virginia Phillips, '36), April 1; address: 39 Netherwood Terrace, E. Orange, N. J.

ADDRESSES: Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT W. LEONARD (Katherine Stackel), New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H. JOHN F. DARROW, Apt. 42, 1737 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. J. TOWNSEND HOPKINS (Mary Clark, '35), 121 Regon St., Rockford, Ill. RICHARD A. HARD, 2215 B Patterson St., Nashville, Tenn.

1938

CHARLES J. HARVI is in the sales dept. of Lever Bros. Co., with headquarters in Syracuse, N. Y.

A. LEETE ELLIOTT will be in Keene, N. H., for the summer doing flood control work with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers; address: 76 Summer St., Claremont, N. H.

ENGAGEMENTS: VIRGINIA L. FISCHER to HERBERT T. S. ELLISON, Jr., '37, March 30. KATHERINE M. SEVERANCE to Robert Blenner Pastorius of Orange, Conn.

MARRIAGES: ELIZABETH MACCULLOCH to Richard H. Mattox at Albany, Feb. 15; address: 320 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y. ANNETTE C. TUTHILL to Lewis R. Davison; address: Davison Cottage, S. Harbor Rd., Southold, L. I., N. Y. IVAN L. BUNNELL to Alice DeBisschop at Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 18. RAYMOND F. BRAINARD to Mary W. Allen, of Ridgewood, N. J., Feb. 15. NELSON C. KEABLES to Gertrude B. Hinman, April 12; address: 145 Broad St., Catskill, N. Y.

ADDRESSES: THOMAS F. BAKER, Jr., Y.M.C.A., Jamaica, N. Y. BRUCE V. ST. JOHN, Flying Cadet Section, Lowry Field, Denver, Colo. HAROLD W. LEWIS, Duke University, Durham, N. C. ROBERT E. CAIRNS, 15 Westford Ave., Springfield, Mass. DONALD J. SWETT, 60 Brambach Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y.

1939

HELEN BREWER is a cashier at the New England Conservatory; address: 183 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

GORDON A. BARROWS is field representative for Muskingum College, New Concord, O.; address: 167 W. High St.

DONALD R. MESERVE is a chemist with the H. V. Walker Co.; address: 717 Van Buren Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGAGEMENTS: BETTY RIEKINGER to John Mettler of Butler, Pa., Feb. 20. DOROTHY E. WING to C. Merrell Davenport of Branchville, N. J. ELEANOR JESCHKE to ARTHUR F. JACQUES, '40, Feb. 22. G. COOLIDGE PARK to Nancy Stalker of Montpelier, Vt.

MARRIAGES: DOROTHY SMITH to Alfred S. Craig of Rutland, Vt., March 15; address: Kingsley Ave., Rutland, Vt. FREDERIC A.

WHEELER to Dorothy L. Blum, of Dumont, N. J., at Noroton, Conn., Feb. 22.

BIRTHS: A daughter, Barbara Whitlock, to Mr. and Mrs. MELVIN McKENNEY (Marion Hewes, '38); address: 60 Harriet Ave., Belmont, Mass.

ADDRESSES: Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT W. LORD (Helen Burgess), 39 Oxford St., Newark, N. J. RUTH BARNUM, 530 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C. FRANCES KELLOGG, Sheffield, Mass. PAUL D. VANCELETTE, c/o Cadillac Hotel, Rochester, N. Y. JOSEPH M. TRASK, Jr., 57 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BORDEN E. AVERY, Middlebury Inn, Middlebury, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. PAUL W. FOSTER (Audrey Dimm), 3822 Amherst St., Houston, Texas.

1940

BARBARA PEEK is working with the National Investor's Corp. N. Y. C.

JOHN W. GILPIN was a member of a class of 400 students at Annapolis that received diplomas, Feb. 7.

RAYMOND O'CONNOR is instructor of physical education at Shore Country Day School, Beverly, Mass.

CHARLES S. B. RUMBOLD is a trainee for field and management work with the North British & Mercantile Ins. Co., Ltd.; address: 150 William St., N. Y. C.

ENGAGEMENTS: MARGARET E. HULL to Robert D. Drew of Woodbury, N. J., March 22. JOHN L. BUTTOLPH, Jr., to Marjorie E. Howe, of Jamaica, N. Y. MILDRED RUTH FALKENBURY to GEORGE HENRY SOULE FAIRCHILD.

MARRIAGES: SALLY B. NOTHNAGLE to RICHARD S. TEFFT, Feb. 22, at Stratford, Conn.; address: Greenwich, N. Y. ROBERTA E. HOPE to David Gilbert of Burlington, Feb. 7; address: 51 North Union St., Burlington, Vt. IRENE MCGAUGHY to RAYMOND O'CONNOR at N. Y. C., Feb. 12; address: 49 Garden St., Boston, Mass. HENRY G. NORTON to Ann Lou Allen at Baltimore, Md., March 23; address: 172 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. JAMES R. AKERS to Rita D. Lewis of West New York, N. J., July 5, 1940.

ADDRESSES: NORMA SKELTON BLUNT (Mrs. Albert C. III), 115 N. Essex Ave., N. Y. C. ELIZABETH MILLER, Clinton, Conn. JEAN BATES PRATT (Mrs. John J., Jr.), c/o Zoology Dept., N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C. LLOYD E. TRIBBLE, Northfield Falls, Vt. ROBERT F. SCHRAGLE, Box 96, Montpelier, Vt. STANLEY J. MOORE, 8 Main St., Randolph, Vt. PVT. CHARLES MEILLEUR, Hq. and Hq. Btry., 33rd F. A. Bn., Fort Devens, Mass. RICHARD M. BARCLAY, Rm. 205 Bldg. 701, Naval Air Sta., Jacksonville, Fla. ELBERT C. COLE, Jr., 292 Buena Vista Rd., Bridgeport, Conn. JAMES C. SMITH II, Specialized Training Squadron, Barracks 615, No. 3, Maxwell Field, Ala.

Living Endowment for Scholarships

Middlebury's funds for the endowment of scholarships, though ample a few decades ago when tuition was low and students were few, are quite inadequate to provide for scholarships comparable with those now offered to outstanding students by other colleges. Nearly 25% of the men who originally were accepted for entrance last year were unable to enter because of inadequate funds or greater financial aid elsewhere. The trustees have provided funds for six scholarships of \$1,400, covering the full tuition charge of \$350 a year, for the six outstanding men applying from the State of Vermont, but \$150 is the maximum scholarship available at Middlebury for the men from outside Vermont who make up 80% of the present male enrollment of approximately four hundred thirty.

While few alumni may be in a position to endow scholarships with capital funds, the Middlebury Alumni Fund gives the alumnus of moderate income an opportunity to help in

meeting the College's urgent need of scholarship monies, through LIVING ENDOWMENT. At the present average interest rates, for example, a gift of \$10.00 to the Alumni Fund is the equivalent of the annual income on \$300 of endowment.

The Alumni Fund idea which has been so successful in the American colleges is based on the theory that the loyal alumnus enjoys the habit of making an annual gift to his Alma Mater in accordance with his means, and as "Living Endowment" many such gifts, even if modest in amount, do the work of large capital funds.

In 1940 Middlebury alumni gave \$10,000 through the Alumni Fund for the restoration of faculty salary cuts. This year the trustees agreed that gifts for scholarships were most urgently needed. The September number of the News Letter will acknowledge all gifts by listing the names of contributors and the total contributions by classes.